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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... possible showers. Temp. 12-7 (54-45). ...row variable. Yesterday's temp. 14-2 (57-... LONDON: Dry and cold. Temp. 10-3 (50-37). ...: Dry and cold. Yesterday's temp. 12-6 ... CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. ... 20-8 (68-48). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. ...57-37). Yesterday's temp. 14-5 (57-41).

...DITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon £1.36
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 3.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 16 P | Netherlands... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 50 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 2 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 18 Drs. | Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 8 | Spain ..... 30 Ptas.
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 8
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

...ranjieh Ouster ...et in Motion by ...ssembly Chief

...EIRUT, April 6 (UPI).—With a truce holding and the site for ...liament meeting set, Speaker Kamel Assad today called deputies ...sion to draft laws clearing the way for the resignation of Presi- Suleiman Franjieh and the election of his successor.

...attered sniping in Beirut kept areas of the capital deserted, ...r the first time since Lebanon's 27th truce was declared Friday. ...w casualties were reported to add to the toll of nearly 16,500 *and 34,000 wounded over 11 months.* Mr. Assad said that parliament would meet Saturday morning under unprecedented security precautions to amend the constitution to allow presidential elections six months ahead of time.



...el Assad, speaker of ...ament, as he announc- presidential election. AP.

A force of 500 Lebanese Army and internal security troops were to form a security belt around the meeting site, the Esseily Villa near the central security offices in the "green line" zone separating Christian eastern Beirut from the Moslem western sector of the capital.

The villa, which belongs to parliamentary deputy Hussein Mansour, was chosen because it is the only site in neutral territory both easily defensible and large enough to accommodate the *99 deputies.*

Mr. Assad set no date for elections, but parliament would have only two days after that—until noon Monday—to elect Mr. Franjieh's successor befor the current 10-day truce expires.

Accepting the truce Friday, leftist leader Kamal Jumblat warned that his forces would renew the war if Mr. Franjieh had not resigned and a successor acceptable to his side were not elected within that time.

Truce Extension

It was considered unlikely that the deadline could be met, but observers believed that Mr. Jumblat could be persuaded to extend the truce if by Saturday it appeared certain that a president could be elected reasonably soon.

But while parliament was scheduled to meet, it was by no means certain that it would. It was considered unlikely that it would meet before reaching at least an informal consensus on who would be the new president and that consensus ye appeared far off, political sources said.

Furthermore, while Mr. Franjieh has been reported to have agreed to resign, he has not yet announced that he would do so.

Mr. Jumblat favors the election of National Bloc ally Raymond Eddé, while the rightists support the moderate Elias Sarkis, central bank governor.

Political sources say that the United States favors a compromise that would settle the presidential issue and open the way for a resumption of the Syrian peace initiative that collapsed with the latest round of fighting March 11.

Pro-Syrian troops of the Palestinian as-Saiqa group have taken up positions around Beirut to pressure the leftists into returning to the negotiating table.

Mr. Jumblat has alleged that the Saiqa forces were actually Syrian regular troops in disguise, an accusation which the Lebanese chapter of the Syrian Ba'ath party said showed that Mr. Jumblat "has started to go senile."

U.K. Ship Attacked

LONDON, April 6 (UPI).—Motor torpedo boats flying Syrian flags attacked the British container ship Cheshire Venture off the Lebanese coast today, British officials said.

The officials said that reports reaching London indicated that the 1,592-ton Cheshire Venture was hit seven times above the water line. There were no casualties among its crew.

The ship is on its way to Limassol, Cyprus, for repairs.



Violence In Boston

Black businessman Theodore Landsmark, 29, was hit with a steel flagpole and then beaten and kicked by white youths after an anti-busing demonstration outside Boston City Hall. He was treated for a broken nose, cuts and bruises. Mayor Kevin White, who saw the attack from his office, called it "racism, pure and simple." The mayor called the attackers "a few thugs". Mr. Landsmark was entering City Hall for a meeting when set upon.

United Press International.



Tax Relief Tied To Wage Limits In U.K. Budget

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 6 (WP).—Breaking new ground in economic policy, the Labor government today offered $1.7 billion in personal tax cuts in return for a union agreement to limit wage gains to 3 per cent.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey told the Commons that beating inflation was the nation's first task. To do it, he insisted in his budget speech, wage costs must be held down.

He held out the lure of increased tax exemptions and a widening of tax brackets heavily loaded in favor of workers. But these would only come into effect, he said, if the trade unions agreed to curb their demands.

It is believed here that this is unique—the first time any industrial nation has offered conditional tax cuts to encourage pay restraint.

A British chancellor can announce a tax change and it takes effect at once. Parliament can later reverse such a move but it does so at the risk of turning the government out of office and forcing an election.

Mr. Healey recalled that last summer the trade unions agreed to a £6 ($11.20 now) or 10-per-cent weekly ceiling on pay gains. That, he said, saved Britain from "collapse" because wages and prices had been shooting up at a dizzying pace, more than 30 per cent a year.

The unions, even the most militant, have observed this limit so well that inflation has been cut in half, he said. But the present 15-per-cent rate is still too high and must be halved again by the end of next year, he said.

Offers to Unions

To reach this target, to bring Britain's inflation rate nearer to its competitors' and thereby halt the continuing slide of the pound, an even lower pay ceiling must be imposed, he said.

If the unions accept a 3-percent curb, about £2 on average, Mr. Healey pledged these tax cuts:

A single person would receive an extra £60 in income exempt from tax; a couple would gain £130. In addition, the bottom tax brackets—except for the very lowest—would be widened by £500 ($930). In other words, the typical skilled worker would have to earn this much more before he moved into a higher tax bracket.

Mr. Healey argued that most workers would be better off with a £2 increase than a £5 increase under his system. The combination of extra tax savings and reduced inflation would leave a worker with more in his pocket. He did not make any calculations for a pay gain of £6 or more.

If the unions insist on more than 3 per cent, Mr. Healey said he would reduce the size of the tax cuts. He clearly has some sliding scale in mind but he did not spell it out.

It adds up to a striking experiment and it will be closely watched by other European governments wrestling with inflationary wage demands. Unions

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Spain Seizes 21 Escapees Near France

1 Prisoner Is Slain; 7 Others Still Free

MADRID, April 6 (UPI).—Heavily armed police, using dogs and helicopters, recaptured most of 29 escaped political prisoners in a series of gunfights in the Pyrenees near the French border.

The national news agency Cifra said 21 of the prisoners had been rearrested by the end of the afternoon. One was killed and another wounded in shootouts that also slightly injured a member of the paramilitary Guardia Civil.

The remaining seven prisoners —six Basque separatists and a member of a Maoist urban guerrilla group—were still at large more than 24 hours after the mass breakout from a jail in central Spain.

Cifra indicated some of them might have succeeded in crossing the border. Shots were fired at Spanish police from French territory—possibly, Cifra said, by some of the fugitives who managed to cross into France.

The gunfights lasted for about six hours, in the region north of the town of Roncesvalles, located five miles from the French frontier.

The prisoners had escaped yesterday from the maximum security penitentiary of Segovia, located 60 miles north of Madrid, in the biggest jailbreak since the end of the civil war in 1939.

The government has not said how many escaped, but Spanish news agencies, after initially putting their number at 31, later amended it to 29.

According to Spanish press reports, the prisoners escaped through a second-floor toilet into the penitentiary's sewer system that connects with Segovia's medieval drainage canals.

A van awaited the escapees at the outlet of the canals and drove them to a waiting trailer-truck with double floors. The truck then travelled in the direction of the Basque region and the French border.

Police said they arrested a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Resumes Power Project Work

Pretoria Has First Contact With Angola Regime

By David B. Ottaway

CAPE TOWN, April 6 (WP).—South Africa has made its first direct "peacetime" contacts with officials of the Soviet-backed Angolan government and has resumed work on its hydroelectric power project in southern Angola, South African officials disclosed today.

Observers here said that the contacts could open the way for discussions on other outstanding issues between the two governments—which were enemies during the recent civil war in Angola—and perhaps lead to the kind of quiet and official accommodation South Africa has worked out with its Marxist neighbor to the east, Mozambique.

The immediate reason for the contacts was to spell out details of an earlier reported agreement to allow construction work to continue on the $270-million Calueque-Ruacana water power and irrigation project, which straddles the Cunene River border between Angola and South African-administered South-West Africa (Namibia).

Work stopped on the Angolan side of the site March 27, when South Africa withdrew its last remaining troops from southern Angola and African and Portuguese workers, fearing for their safety, also left.

Indirect Assurances

The South African withdrawal came after Pretoria received indirect assurances through Britain and the Soviet Union that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) would provide protection for the workers and would not disrupt the project aimed at providing water and electric power for South-West Africa.

However, there was always some doubt here whether the assurances were genuine and considerable concern for the workers' safety in the absence of any MPLA military presence at the site.

Yesterday, a top South African government official said that there had been no direct contacts yet with the MPLA government. But, according to details released to the South African press by Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller last night, the first contacts were made last Friday at the site and continued during the weekend.

J. M. de Wet, the South African commissioner general of the indigenous people of South-West

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

New York and Wisconsin Hold Primaries

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP).—New York chose the Democrats' second-biggest national convention delegation today while Wisconsin measured the candidate field in presidential primary elections that tested Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., against front-running Jimmy Carter.

The polls in both states closed at 9 p.m. EST.

Wisconsin's was a direct test of the candidates' popularity, in an open primary that permitted a voter to take either party ballot and mark his choices.

President Ford and Ronald Reagan were on the Wisconsin GOP ballot. Mr. Ford forecast victory. Mr. Reagan dropped his personal campaign there in favor of vote-hunting in the South and West, where he said he will be strongest.

In the Democratic race in Wisconsin, it was Mr. Carter, Rep. Udall, Sen. Jackson, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, and four candidates who have dropped *out of national competition.* In addition, anti-abortion candidate Ellen McCormack was on the ballot.

Both Rep. Udall and Mr. Carter said they expected to win. For Rep. Udall, victory was essential if he is to gain the momentum and the money to continue a *meaningful campaign.*

Wisconsin awarded 68 Democratic convention votes in proportion to the popular vote showings of the candidates.

The Republican race there was for 45 presidential nominating votes.

New York's was the biggest prize of the day, 274 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. But there it was the *delegates who ran, not the candidates,* in what amounted to 39 separate elections, one in each congressional district. Two hundred and six were elected in the primary. The other 68 New York votes are to be assigned on the basis of candidate shares in the elected delegation.

For the first time, under a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Fate of Howard Hughes Fortune as Secret as His Life

HOUSTON, April 6 (NYT).—Howard R. Hughes, 70, died yesterday in a private jet bringing him here from Acapulco, Mexico, for medical treatment.

[A spokesman in Los Angeles for Mr. Hughes's Summa Corp. confirmed the death and attributed it to "a cerebral vascular accident," the Associated Press reported.

[However, after an autopsy ordered by the county medical examiner here in Houston, it was announced that Mr. Hughes died of kidney failure. Dr. Henry McIntosh, chairman of internal medicine at Baylor College of Medicine, announced the findings after the two-and-a-half hour autopsy at Methodist Hospital.

[The medical examiner, Dr. Josef Jachimczyk, said he had had no "suspicions of foul play," but added: "As far as I'm concerned, it's not an ordinary death. It's just that he was not an ordinary person."

[The Summa spokesman said no decisions had been made about the future of the billionaire's business interests.]

Mr. Hughes left an estate estimated to be worth $1.5 billion or more.

Mr. Hughes's wishes for the disposition of his holdings were as completely shrouded in secrecy as his recent life had been.

The Methodist Hospital here said that it had received a telephone call at about 9 a.m. yesterday from Hughes representatives who said he would be arriving here yesterday afternoon.

The Hughes plane, a Lear jet, arrived at Houston's Intercontinental Airport about 2 p.m. On the plane, in addition to the body, were two unidentified physicians and an administrative aide, according to spokesmen at the hospital, to which the body was delivered by ambulance.

A Man Apart

Two years ago one of Mr. Hughes's many lawyers went before a federal judge in Los Angeles in one of the many court cases involving the reclusive billionaire.



Howard Hughes in 1951. AP.

Asked why his client had failed to appear, the attorney said that Mr. Hughes was "a man to whom you cannot apply the same standards as you can to you and me."

He got no dispute from judge or jury on that point, although the case ended in one of the few setbacks Mr. Hughes encountered in courts—a $2,823,333 defamation award to a former aide, Robert Maheu.

Neither that development nor other dramatic events in his recent life persuaded Mr. Hughes to appear in public. Shy, suspicious and obsessed with privacy, he traveled by night in private planes on the few occasions when he emerged from his international network of aeries.

One of the most bizarre events involving Mr. Hughes made headlines a year ago when it became known that he and the Central Intelligence Agency had teamed up in a science-fiction-like escapade to recover a Soviet submarine that in 1968 sank to the Pacific Ocean floor 750 miles northwest of Hawaii.

The submarine held nuclear warheads and code books, and Mr. Hughes, at the behest of the CIA, commissioned the construction of a ship called the Glomar Explorer and a mammoth barge to retrieve the Russian vessel. The entire project was conducted under the ruse of being a deep-sea mining research venture.

Less than a year earlier there had been disclosures suggesting that part of a $100,000 Hughes "contribution" to former President Richard Nixon was included in about $50,000 that Charles (Bebe) Rebozo is alleged to have spent for Mr. Nixon's benefit.

A persistent theory is that the Watergate break-in and the ensuing cover-up plot stemmed from a White House effort to suppress public knowledge of the payment from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Nixon.

The public's curiosity about Mr. Hughes had been galvanized

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

A-Plans Still Withheld

NATO Reported Easing Ban On Secret Data for Portugal

By Michael Getler

BONN, April 6 (WP).—The NATO allies have quietly begun to restore Portugal's access to secret military documents as relative calm has been returned there and the threat of an extreme leftist take-over appears to have eased.

The Atlantic alliance, however, is continuing to withhold information dealing specifically with atomic weapons and nuclear strategy, according to authoritative sources.

Although Portugal was one of the original 12 member nations when NATO was formed in 1949, the Lisbon government has, in effect, been shut off from virtually all of NATO's most sensitive military information since shortly after the April, 1974, revolution in that country that carried with it the fear of a Communist-supported leftist take-over.

Within weeks of the civil strife, NATO had clamped security procedures on Portugal that gave it access only to unclassified documents or those labeled "confidential," the lowest form of NATO classification.

Early this year, however, after more moderate Portuguese leaders had successfully thwarted an attempted leftist military coup last November and had moved toward restoring political leadership to civilian control, NATO removed some of those restrictions.

Sources say that the Portuguese now have access one important step higher, to material marked "NATO Secret." That access, however, reportedly is confined to Portugal's NATO ambassador, J. de Freitas-Cruz, who is charged with making sure the material goes only to the NATO-approved ministries in Lisbon.

Though there is one Communist Cabinet minister and several deputies in the current Lisbon government, NATO sources say there are none in the Premier's office or the Foreign or Defense Ministries, with which NATO deals.

The relaxation of the information ban has apparently improved NATO-Portuguese relations somewhat, encouraged more participation once again by Portugal in NATO affairs and improved the flow of information from Lisbon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Brezhnev Is Absent During Palme's Visit

MOSCOW, April 6 (UPI).—Soviet officials told their Swedish counterparts today that Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev is out of town and will not meet with visiting Swedish Premier Olof Palme.

The Swedes said the Russians had left the impression before the start of Mr. Palme's visit to Moscow yesterday that Mr. Brezhnev would probably meet the Swedish Premier, possibly tomorrow. Mr. Brezhnev, 69, has not appeared publicly since March 7, when he attended ceremonies dedicated to International Women's Day.

...eking Calm ...ter Rioting; ...ng Assailed

...KING, April 6 (Reuters).— ...'s Communist party moved ...y today to still political ...t while Peking tensely re- ...d from its most serious ...g in the 10 years since the ...ral Revolution.

...ew hours after the last of ...housands of demonstrators ...been cleared from Tien- ...n Square, the party news- ..., the People's Daily, pub- ... a front-page editorial de- ...g that "class enemies" ...d be tracked down and dealt ...te blows.

...terlining the message, large ...ers of militia armed with ...n staves were placed in ...s around Tiananmen Square. ... vast square, where cars ... building were set ablaze ...day in daylong riots, was

Youths wandered around, ...onally questioning foreign- ...ut there were no serious ...nts.

...dspeakers around the square ...continually repeated yester-

...ting rioting was risky for ...eigners, Page 5.

...appeal by Peking Mayor Wu ...or crowds to disperse, blam- ... small minority of ambitious ...en" for the rioting.

...People's Daily editorial vir- ...linked the demonstrations ...the political power struggle ...followed Premier Chou En- ...leath in January.

...said the Communist party ...d turn against the "capitalist ... —Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao- ...—and said "rabid resistance" ...nevitable.

...Teng, a political moderate, ...been widely expected to suc- ...Chou, but leftists apparent- ...osed his candidacy and Hua ...eng was named acting pre- ...instead.

...hing out at Mr. Teng and ...pporters, the editorial refer- ...class enemies who fabricat- ...rumors, poisoned people's ... and split the Communist ...s Central Committee.

... paper appeared to accept ...there is a small percentage ...would not toe the party ...The newspaper said it would ...ossible "to unite upwards of ...r cent of the cadres and ...s."

... a warning against further ...ce, the editorial declared: ...s enemies must be stopped ...spreading rumors, creating ...bances, stirring up the ...s to fight one another, ...aging the revolution..."

...iang Calls for Overthrow

...PEI, April 6 (Reuters).— ...n Premier Chiang Ching- ...oday called on the people ...ina to seize the opportunity ...ted by yesterday's demon- ...ns in Peking to overthrow ...Communist government, the ...nese central news agency

Chiang, son of the late ...g Kai-shek, urged soldiers ...e People's Liberation Army ...Communist party cadres to ... the people in struggling ...st what he termed "the ...unist tyranny."

In Dispute on Legalizing Abortion

Threat to Moro Regime Rises As Socialists Harden Stance

ROME, April 6 (AP).—The possibility that the abortion controversy may bring down the 55-day-old minority government of Premier Aldo Moro increased today when the Socialist party hardened its demands for legalized and free abortions.

The party, Italy's third largest, said it would rather sacrifice the government and cause elections a year ahead of time than accede to a watered-down bill that permits abortion only in cases of rape or for therapeutic reasons.

Mr. Moro's Christian Democrats and the far-right Italian Social Movement combined in Parliament's Chamber of Deputies last Thursday to limit abortion to post-rape or therapeutic cases. They got those restrictions written into a measure that would abrogate a 1930 Fascist law which made abortion a crime.

Support Is Vital

The leaders of the Socialist party, whose backing—in the form of supporting votes or abstention from the opposition—is needed for Mr. Moro to survive in office, met today and then scheduled make-or-break talks with Mr. Moro and Christian Democratic party Secretary-General Benigno Zaccagnini.

The Socialist actions followed a weekend of pro-abortion rallies, including a march by 50,000 through the streets of Rome Saturday. The demonstrators denounced Pope Paul VI and the church-backed Christian Democrats for their anti-abortion stands. The Vatican has called abortion "a regression to barbarity."

The Socialists called Premier Moro's Christian Democratic administration too weak to solve Italy's severe economic ills. Unemployment is at 8 per cent in a labor force of 20 million, foreign debts are assessed at $15 billion and the national currency has suffered a devaluation of nearly 30 per cent against the dollar since January.

"To prolong the agony of this legislature means to let all matters and problems rot," Socialist Deputy Loris Fortuna declared. He said that Parliament should be disbanded in the third week of April and parliamentary election should be held late in June.

Such a decision is up to President Giovanni Leone, a Christian Democrat. He will have little choice but to dissolve Parliament if Mr. Moro's administration falls.

Emergency Regime

The Socialists said that the only alternative to early elections would be a government of national emergency with the power-seeking Communist party, the nation's second largest, given a policy-making role even if not represented in the Cabinet.

Millions of metal and chemical workers seeking higher pay struck today for four hours, idling production at the Fiat car company and smaller firms.

In Rome and other cities, walkouts by airport personnel seeking better working conditions hampered national and international air travel.

And in Naples, more than 1,000 unemployed continued their two-day-old occupation of the local employment office. Naples's Communist mayor sent a message to Mr. Moro describing the situation in the city, where unemployment exceeds 10 per cent, as "explosive."

Seni Gets Pledges On Thai Coalition

BANGKOK, April 6 (AP).—Premier-designate Seni Pramoj said today the leaders of two military-oriented parties told him they were willing to form a coalition government with his Democratic party.

Mr. Seni, who has been premier twice before, said he had met with the Thai Nation party leader, Pramarn Adireksarn, and Thawit Klinpratum, secretary-general of the Social Justice party. He said a coalition among the three parties might be formed within two weeks.

The coalition would hold a majority of 199 seats out of 279 in the House of Representatives. The Democrats won a 115-seat plurality in elections Sunday in which Mr. Seni's brother, former Premier Kukrit Pramoj, leader of the Social Action party, lost his seat.

Fear for 5 India Miners

NEW DELHI, April 6 (Reuters).—Five men were feared dead today in an accident at the Chasnala coal mine in northeast India, where more than 400 miners died last December in the country's worst mining disaster.

U.S. Seizes Spain Ship For Taking Lobster

NEW YORK, April 6 (UPI).—A Spanish trawler was seized by the U.S. Coast Guard yesterday 90 miles off the New Jersey coast for allegedly taking lobsters in violation of federal law.

A Coast Guard spokesman said the Anna Maria Gandon, a 131-foot stern trawler, was seized 90 miles due east of Barnegat Light, N.J., after a Coast Guard team conducting a routine inspection discovered an undetermined amount of lobster in the ship's hold. Under U.S. law, foreign vessels are prohibited from taking shellfish and other endangered marine species from the continental shelf.



United Press International.

ON THE JOB—Prime Minister James Callaghan, arriving yesterday morning for the first day's work of his new job, stopped to chat with a group of schoolchildren from Lesswede, near Edinburgh, who were waiting for him.

Some Britons Dislike Way of Picking Leaders

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, April 6 (NYT).—The vote yesterday that resulted in victory for James Callaghan did more than produce Britain's new Prime Minister.

It told much about how the major parties in this country go about choosing their leaders, and it raised questions and even a few criticisms about that process.

It also shed light on the Labor party itself, a curious, contentious institution that Harold Wilson—whose abrupt resignation March 16 triggered the contest for a successor—once fondly called a "broad church," and which others have called an impossible coalition probably united by one objective: keeping the Tories from power.

To Americans, accustomed to—but not always liking—the notion that candidates must mercilessly endure public exposure for months on end, the whole process must have seemed timid and tame.

This was not, to be sure, a general election. It was a contest to see who would succeed a man who had resigned in midterm, and was thus more comparable to the automatic elevation of Gerald Ford to the presidency when Richard Nixon left office in 1974.

A Private Struggle

But there was a struggle, as there was not in Mr. Ford's case, and by any standard it can only be described as private, decorous and swift—a family affair and a gathering of the faithful which seemed so remote from public concern that, in the words of a publican on Gray's Inn Road: "This is something for the politicians and the newspapers. It's not for me."

Except for a few television appearances (and these mainly by the losers, including Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and Secretary for Energy Anthony Wedgewood Benn) the candidates did most of their lobbying by telephone and in the tearoom, the bars, the offices and corridors of the House of Commons.

There were, of course, trade-offs and promises ("Jim's first Cabinet will have at least 40 members if he keeps the promises made to his friends," it was said of Mr. Callaghan and his campaign managers).

And there was some bitterness among supporters of Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, who withdrew graciously after the first round only to see a man who finished below him, Mr. Healey, announce that he would remain in the race because "I am not a quitter," implying that somehow Mr. Jenkins was.

The 'Electorate'

But on the whole it was a chummy process, so minute in scale that there was no need for the elaborate pulse-taking paraphernalia familiar to Americans. In two days a single newspaper, using a team of reporters, interviewed the entire "electorate"—the 317 Labor members of the House of Commons who did the choosing.

The very tidyness of the procedure has raised questions about it, especially among those who think that to leave so momentous a choice to so small a group effectively disenfranchises millions of people.

These criticisms, in turn, have provoked a stout defense from those who assert that—barring a referendum among all 11 million people who voted Labor last time around—the present system is as "democratic" as one could make it and is more so than comparable processes in the United States, in part because the Labor members of Parliament were allowed alternatives (six candidates started the race) and in part because the members themselves reflect the diversity of the Labor party.

Party Government

Both sides of the argument take as their starting point a fundamental aspect of Britain's unwritten constitution, its tradition of party government, under which the prime minister is not a man who wins a majority of votes in a general plebiscite (the Liberals and Tories outpolled Labor in 1974) but the man whose party commands the most seats in the House of Commons.

Since it was the success of the party that put the Prime Minister in 10 Downing Street in the first instance—in this case Mr. Wilson—it is reasoned, so too should the party determine his successor if he chooses to leave in midstream. What the two sides disagree on is how broadly the word "party" should be defined.

The basic case for the opponents was put recently by Anthony Howard, writing in the New Statesman. He pointed out that the 317 members represent a fraction (about one out of every 2,000) of the registered members of the Labor party. Is this, he asked, "a matter solely for those of commissioned rank to decide and not at all something that the rest of us have a right to get into?"

Mr. Howard and others have suggested that the 700,000 or so registered members of the party should be consulted, since they represent "grass-roots" opinion. Or, alternatively, that some way be found to reconvene the annual party conference to elect the new leader. Why, he asked, should the Labor party's practice of choosing a leader (and the prime minister in this case) "be so reminiscent of the practice by which the Roman Catholic Church selects a pope?"



United Press International.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey leaving 11 Downing Street with budget box.

A-Plans Still Withheld

NATO Reported Easing Ban On Secret Data for Portuga

(Continued from Page 1)

to NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Late in 1973, Portugal also became eligible for the first time to participate as a periodic member of NATO's top-level eight-nation Nuclear Planning Group.

That group—the most sensitive in NATO—has four permanent members—the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and Italy. Four other countries, with the exception of France and Greece, rotate as members of the nuclear group for 18-month periods.

Portugal was scheduled to take part for the first time in mid-1974. But because of the political turmoil in that country that started a few months earlier, the Portuguese government saved NATO an embarrassment and did not ask to take its place, NATO sources say.

Officially, Portugal is still eligible to take its turn on the Nuclear Planning Group the next time, though that situation would not come up again until at least 1977.

Still Denied Data

However, NATO continues to deny Lisbon the top-secret atomic information, and until that ban is eased, it becomes a moot point as to whether Portugal will once more sit in on nuclear deliberations about such things as how a nuclear war would be fought in Europe.

NATO has four levels of security classification: "Confidential," "NATO Secret," "Cosmic Top Secret," and perhaps the ultimate in military-speak, "Atomic Secret."

Sources say that in fact there is very little in the "Cosmic Top secret" category that has to deal with nuclear matters so Portugal is essentially not getting at least getting everything but the closely guarded nuclear secrets.

Developments in Portugal in the next year or so undoubtedly will determine if Portugal will ever actually qualify to sit in the nuclear planning group and share the atomic information that is, in practice, controlled by the United States.

Lisbon Armed Hits Violence Of Campaign

LISBON, April 6 (AP).—Portuguese military today condemned spreading electoral violence and vowed to use force to defend the right of free expression.

The pledge was made in a communique published by the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council in reaction to a bomb attack that killed two extreme leftists early Saturday.

Officers on the Council said that attack and others that have marred the current election campaigning a "grave danger to basic freedoms" and said the council would "firmly use all the means at our disposal" to maintain order.

Farmers' Meeting

Meanwhile, a group of conservative farmers battling land expropriations criticized the military for allegedly conniving with leftist rural workers in breaking up a meeting last Sunday.

A new confrontation threatened over the land reform issue when the farmers' union said that it would go back to Portalegre the scene of the violence next Sunday.

"This time," said the Portuguese Farmers Confederation (CAP), "we are ready to guarantee the right of assembly for our farmers even if the armed forces are not."

The three-day-old campaign for the April 25 parliamentary elections has been marred by violence and tension. More than 6 million voters are eligible to cast ballots for 247 deputies to the new Assembly of the Republic, the new parliament will be c

Unions Urged to Accept 3% Limit

U.K. Budget Ties Tax Relief to Wage Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

here have a reputation for fractious behavior and their willingness to accept the 10 per cent limit this past year has astonished many Britons.

High unemployment—about 1.2 million now—has helped tame some of the most militant. Indeed, some unions will grumble that Mr. Healey's priorities are wrong, that jobs should be his primary concern.

The initial union reaction was cautious, although one conservative chief, Lord Allen, general secretary of the Shop Workers, tartly observed that "3 per cent is a very low limit."

Mr. Healey hopes for an agreement in June. The Trades Union Congress will probably hold a special conference to decide.

The chancellor is hoping that a boom in foreign sales will lead Britain up the path of recovery. He also wants to spur investment in plants and machinery, a laggard sector since Edwardian days.

Only the London stock market seems to recognize how kind the Labor government is to business. It jumped smartly ahead today.

Callaghan's First Day

This was the first day in office for Prime Minister James Callaghan. He had no part in Mr. Healey's bold venture, but his support will be crucial in the weeks to come. Mr. Callaghan does not believe in upsetting the unions and could be a potent salesman for Mr. Healey's plan.

In terms of its effect on the economy, Mr. Healey said his budget was "almost neutral." This means mildly stimulatory.

One clue to this effect can be found in the deficit figures. Last year the government went into the red by £10.7 billion, and this year it expects to borrow another £12 billion.

The rest was a familiar blend of Labor proposals. Bigger pensions and tax exemptions for children and the aged will be offset by stiffer excises on cigarettes, gasoline, beer, whiskey and wine.

In a first reaction from the Conservative party opposition, the party leader, Margaret Thatcher criticized the chancellor for handing over tax decisions to a minority—the trade union movement. She said the country had been offered "a big borrowers' budget from a soft options chancellor." Confidence in Britain's future has been transformed downwards, and the country's problems seem far worse than they were two years ago, she said.

Mr. Callaghan, making his debut in the Commons as Prime Minister, warily acknowledged a deluge of good wishes from members of the various parties.

"I look forward to a honeymoon of about 10 days," he said. "Then will come the well-known cry of 'bring back Harold'."

Meanwhile, his predecessor, Harold Wilson, took his new back-bench seat—the aisle seat traditionally occupied by former prime ministers.

Only 1 Died in Air Crash

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, April 6 (UPI).—An Alaska Airlines 727 that ran off a runway here yesterday with 51 aboard killed only one passenger, instead of two as originally reported. What had appeared to be a second body in the smoldering wreckage turned out to be an oxygen tank with clothing wrapped around it.

Primaries In N.Y., Wis.

(Continued from Page 1)

last-minute change in state election laws, the ballot listed the candidate preference of the Democrats running for delegate seats.

Sen. Jackson has been concentrating his campaign on New York, fixing the state as a key target from the beginning of the race. He said he expected to win more than half the delegation.

Mr. Carter and Rep. Udall talked of coming in second in New York.

Sen. Jackson had delegate candidates entered in 35 congressional districts, Rep. Udall in 37, Mr. Carter in 35. In addition, there were uncommitted delegate slates in 37 districts, among them at least 48 Democrats who have said they want to go to the convention to vote for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota.

Republican Camp

In the Republican camp, there was little competition in New York. Thirty-seven delegates, nominally uncommitted but likely to side with Mr. Ford, already have been chosen. The primary selected 117 more, with 101 uncommitted delegates running unopposed. Mr. Reagan's supporters are challenging for only 12 convention seats.

The primaries were the seventh and eighth of the season. Mr. Carter has won five times, to take the lead among candidates and, in the process, virtually eliminate Gov. Wallace as a primary contender. Sen. Jackson won the Massachusetts primary on March 2.

5 Die in French Copter

BRIGNOLES, France, April 6 (UPI).—A French Army Puma helicopter with five men aboard crashed in flames into a mountainside today and police said all five were killed. A search party took several hours to reach the crash site on Loube Mountain in southeastern France.

Pretoria Has First Contacts With Angola Government

(Continued from Page 1)

Africa, told the South African press today that the negotiations had taken place in a "relaxed and friendly atmosphere."

The two governments had agreed to set up two checkpoints on the border to control jointly workers going back and forth from their living quarters in South-West Africa to the various work sites located inside Angola, Mr de Wet said. A pumping station at the dam 15 miles inside Angola resumed operations today.

He was also reported as saying that the Angolan government had agreed to respect the international border between the two countries, an issue of considerable concern to the South African government because of the presence of thousands of guerrillas fighting to oust South Africa from South-West Africa.

However, South Africa is now protecting 4,000 to 5,000 refugees from Angola inside South-West Africa, many of whom are officials and soldiers of the two pro-Western factions the MPLA defeated in the civil war. This gives South African authorities some leverage in dealing with the Angolan government, for they could presumably aid and abet incursions into Angola by these refugees.

Whether any deal has been struck regarding the activities of the guerrillas, belonging to the militant South-West Africa People's Organization, and of the Angolan refugees was not known here today.

But one of the defeated Angolan factions, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), is still conducting guerrilla warfare against the MPLA army in southeastern Angola. SWAPO guerrillas are carrying out regular incursions in South-West Africa from their camps in Angola. Thus, it seems likely that the issue may arise in future discussions between the Angolan and South African governments, if it has not already done so.

Spain Seizes 21 Escapees

(Continued from Page 1)

young woman who had driving the van and two men helped in the escape. They said they seized a submachine and several guns from the captured prisoners.

The escape attempt, credit the separatist group Basque Homeland and Liberty (ET) Spanish officials, appeare have been the most elab guerrilla operation in Spain the December 20, 1973, a of Premier Luis Carrero Bl He was assassinated by a of Basques who tunneled u a Madrid street and blew Adm. Carrero's passing car split-second timing.

Cifra also said the 29 es prisoners included 23 membe ETA and six leftists, a them anarchists, Maoists Communists. It identified dead prisoner as Oriol Sola grane, a leftist, and his in companion as Manuel Isasi rioz, a Basque.

Meanwhile, new violence e ed in the Basque region wit assassination attempt again medical assistant in a B street. Four gunmen fired at from a car, but he escaped harmed.

In Vitoria, where more 100 persons were injured March 3 in the worst street of the post-Franco era, an victim died of wounds suf then when police fired in crowd of striking metalwo The death of Bienvenido Pe 32, brought the death toll in March events to five.

In another development, torian Salvador de Madariag returned to Spain for the time since the civil war will make his acceptance sp as a member of the Royal A emy of the Spanish Lang on May 2, Cifra said.

Mr. Madariaga, a former cation minister under the S ish republic, flew to Zaragoza terday from Switzerland. He accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Madariaga will remain Zaragoza for a week, then t to Madrid. He was reporte plan to spend the summer his native Galicia region northwest Spain before ret ing to Switzerland in Septem

N.Y. Armed Robber Nets $851,000 in C

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP Three armed men wearing masks escaped with $851,000 cash today after handcuff three Wells Fargo guards were delivering the money to Citibank branch on 42d Str the police said.

Officers said the three were waiting for the delivery the basement area of the Da News building and probe "knew the setup."

15 Faubourg Saint-Honoré

BEFORE going to Lanvin, you should know that it's not the kind of place you just breeze through.

The atmosphere that will envelop you, to say nothing of the styles and fabrics you'll find there, will make you want to take your time. Wood paneling, a delightful bird-cage elevator in pure art deco style, carpeted silence... you'll leave the hustle and bustle of the Faubourg behind as you come through the door.

Take your time

"This is very important", Monsieur Deschamps, the master tailor, once told me. "To dress someone according to his personality, his tastes and often even his position, you must know him fairly well."

The salons he shares with the shirt department on the first floor could well be those of an apartment. And the fabrics he'll start to bring out as you chat with him are not likely to leave you indifferent.

An hour will go by and you'll suddenly realize that Monsieur Deschamps has just suggested exactly what you've always wanted to wear. For his art and profession consist of determining exactly what cut, fabrics and color combinations best suit your physique, your needs and your personality.

The privileged few

Monsieur Van Hangel, the master shirtmaker, shares with Monsieur Deschamps this care in creating a very personal style for each of his clients. He can offer you a choice of hundreds of fabrics which he selects each year from among the finest in the world.

Having your clothes made at Lanvin is also indulging yourself in exceptional luxury. There's no secret to it.

Everything depends on precise cutting and perfect finishing. You need only glance into the workshops to understand. Cutters, piecers, finishers and more than forty seamstresses are at work.

It takes them nearly one hundred hours to produce a single suit, and fifteen hours to make a shirt. Everything is hand sewn after having been carefully cut from individualized paper patterns that are subsequently filed in each client's personal dossier.

In a so-called age of mass consumption, you'll discover here a different way of looking at things.

Consider, for example, the fact that Lanvin has a special department where you can periodically have a lining changed, buttonholes restitched, or whatever is needed to make a suit look and feel like new.

"For it's undeniable," says Monsieur Deschamps, "that the comfort and quality of certain garments make you want to keep them a long time, as you would a Rolls Royce."

As you descend to the ground floor, you'll find it difficult not to linger here also.

You'll find neckties specially designed by the Lanvin stylists and produced in such small quantities that, in many cases, if you bought just two or three of the same style, you would be the only person in the world to own it. You'll also find sweaters in cashmere and silk, and embroidered lisle socks.

The ultimate in elegance

If you truly appreciate elegance at its most discreet, ask to see the handkerchiefs. Lanvin is undoubtedly one of the few remaining places where craftsmanship and elegance go hand in hand.

In fact, as you leave 15 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, you'll find yourself thinking that you could fill all your clothing needs at Lanvin. Where else could you find at the same address a tailor, a shirt maker and stylists, each with a department which could alone have created a worldwide reputation? How, does one become an habitué of Lanvin? Through exacting taste, a desire to simplify your life or to become one of the privileged few... sometimes all three. It depends on the individual. *G.L.*



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INJURED FIREFIGHTER—A fireman, overcome by smoke, being helped from a burning building in Hartford, Conn. Arson was suspected in the tenement blaze in which 11 other persons were injured and 25 left homeless.

Foreign Policy and the Presidential Election

Morton Calls Secretary of State Asset to Ford Election Campaign

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP).—Rogers Morton, seeking to quash rumors that there is an effort to remove Secretary of State Henry Kissinger because of political considerations, said yesterday that Mr. Kissinger is a political asset to President Ford's election campaign.

Mr. Morton, who took over as Mr. Ford's national campaign director last week, said at a press conference in Phoenix, Ariz., that it would be "terrible if Mr. Kissinger left the administration this year. Two days earlier, however, Mr. Morton reportedly told a group of conservative California Republicans that Mr. Kissinger might not be secretary of state a year from now. He reportedly said on Saturday:

"He [Mr. Ford] realizes that any secretary of state who has been [in office] as long as that since Aug. 22, 1973] has enough years to worry about."

"I'm sure that Mr. Kissinger is getting toward the end of a long political career," he reportedly continued. "It would sure be bad politics to throw him out today, but I would anticipate he would not go beyond this year."

Mr. Morton's comment Saturday was relayed to reporters by one of the participants in a closed meeting of the California Republican Assembly.

Attempts to learn Mr. Ford's reaction to Mr. Morton's reported statement drew repeated references by White House and State Department spokesmen to a remark that the President made Saturday in a campaign appearance at Green Bay, Wis. Mr. Ford, asked whether Mr. Kissinger would remain as secretary of state in a newly elected Ford administration, said:

"Well, I have said publicly that I would like Secretary Kissinger to be secretary as long as I am President, and I can't expand on that."

Reviewing Mr. Kissinger's diplomatic accomplishments, he added: "I think you don't throw away a winning player, you keep him, and that is what he is."

Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford's Republican presidential rival, has in recent weeks stepped up charges that Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger have allowed the United States to slip dangerously behind the Soviet Union in military power.

Russia Says White House Race Provokes 'Anti-Soviet Hysteria'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 6 (WP).—The Soviet Union yesterday accused U.S. presidential candidates of abetting "heated anti-Soviet hysteria" and protested about the continuing incidents against personnel of its UN mission.

The open Soviet intervention in the presidential campaign came on the eve of the New York primary election, in which Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington—the Democratic party's most vociferous critic of the Soviet Union—is favored to win with overwhelming support from Jewish voters. The accusation of "hysteria" was contained in a note that UN Ambassador Jacob Malik addressed to the U.S. mission and circulated as an official document.

William Scranton, U.S. Ambassador to the UN, called the note "inappropriate."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow lodged a new protest today with the Soviet government, objecting to a fresh spate of harassment which included crowd confrontations with two U.S. diplomats.

In the fourth U.S. protest in a month, the embassy called the Foreign Ministry's attention to incidents of increased surveillance, more annoying phone calls and two incidents in which U.S. diplomats were collared in public places by Russians.

The Soviet note referred to an attack Friday on the Soviet mission here in which two rifle shots were fired into a bedroom occupied by the wife and child of a Soviet employee.

Mr. Malik pointed out that no one had been "brought to justice" in this incident, or previous ones and requested that "the administration of the host country and the presidential candidates take measures to halt the escalation of the heated anti-Soviet hysteria during the election campaign in the U.S., since it is providing a fertile soil for this type of crime and misdeed by the fascistic Mafia of Zionists."

Although the note named no candidates, the Soviet Union has previously expressed disquiet at attacks on détente by Sen. Jackson and by Ronald Reagan, former California governor, as well as at President Ford's defensive reaction to those attacks.

Over the past several years, Sen. Jackson led the effort to force a change in Soviet policy on the emigration of Soviet Jews, using the leverage of U.S. trade concessions. More than any other U.S. political figure, he symbolizes in Soviet rhetoric the advocacy of a return to the cold war.

Mr. Scranton, himself a presidential candidate in 1964, said "the presidential candidates have a perfect right to say what they wish. We have not noted any comment by any presidential candidate," that could have incited violence against Soviet diplomats. He pledged top priority for the investigation of the latest shooting.

Kissinger Aide Clarifies Stand

Sonnenfeldt Says U.S. Backs Eastern Europe Independence

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a chief adviser to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, affirmed today that the Ford administration supports the concept of the independence of Eastern Europe from Soviet domination and backs the aspirations of its peoples for "a normal life."

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a State Department counselor, said, however, that while the United States should take reasonable steps to encourage an evolution toward autonomy in Eastern Europe's Communist countries, it must remain aware of instability that could lead to an explosion with "tragic consequences."

Recalling the uprising in Hungary in 1956 and the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, he said: "Geographically, the Soviet Union is a great power nearby and that cannot be changed."

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a specialist in U.S.-Soviet relations, outlined his views for reporters following publication of a summary of remarks he made last December in London to U.S. ambassadors based in Europe.

His reported suggestion then that it is in the long-term interest of the United States to encourage Eastern Europe to develop "a more natural and organic" relationship with the Soviet Union has generated considerable controversy both in this country and abroad.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt said today he regretted that his use of the word "organic" may have contributed to distress among millions of U.S. citizens of East European ancestry by appearing to suggest that the United States accepts a Soviet sphere of influence in the area.

In fact, he said, he was advocating a relationship that would tolerate independence and national identity in contrast to one based on power, force and repression.

"We have never accepted a Soviet sphere of influence," he said.

The election-year controversy prompted President Ford to declare last Friday in a Milwaukee address to representatives of 42 ethnic groups that he supports the freedom and independence of Eastern Europe and opposes Soviet domination there. The State Department, meanwhile, affirmed Mr. Kissinger's backing for the aspirations of East Europeans.

'Leak' Lamented

The summary of Mr. Sonnenfeldt's remarks to the U.S. ambassadors was not released by the State Department but was published (IHT, March 22) by news columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

The "leaking" of the summary, a classified document, "is a very serious matter," Robert Funseth, the State Department spokesman, said in a statement approved by Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, meanwhile, said that the quotations attributed to him in a number of newspaper articles were "reasonably accurate" but with some distortions based partly on the fact that his remarks were compressed by a note-taker for the summary sent to U.S. embassies and circulated within the department.

5-Year Aid Pledge Criticized

U.S.-Spain Base Pact Hits Snag in Congress

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Ford administration's new five-year treaty to continue U.S. military bases in Spain is in unexpected trouble in Congress.

Signed in Madrid in January by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the treaty had been expected to win Senate ratification without trouble. It survived its initial committee hearings unscathed.

The sudden upsurge in opposition, congressional sources say, stems from a provision of the treaty that Mr. Kissinger and his aides hoped would make the emerging military relationship with Spain "Congress-proof."

This was a firm commitment that the United States would give Spain $1.22 billion in aid and credits over the next five years—a commitment Congress fears could infringe upon its traditional power to control budgets one year at a time.

The five-year "authorization clause" in the Spanish treaty was all but ignored when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee first held hearings nearly two months ago. But the recurrence of a parallel "Congress-proof" multiyear authorization in the controversial billion-dollar Turkish base agreement has provoked a sharp reaction.

Late last month, when the Turkish agreement was in the last stages of negotiation, chairman Thomas Morgan, D-Pa., of the House International Relations Committee, sent an unusually formal and peremptory message to his counterpart on the Senate committee, John Sparkman, D-Ala., protesting that ratification of the Spanish treaty would limit the constitutional powers of the House.

Branding the five-year aid-authorization clause "unprecedented," Rep. Morgan said State Department officials have acknowledged that the aid provisions "were drafted to be construed as an authorization" without recourse to "a separate legislative authorization."

This, Rep. Morgan complained, "appears to us as a serious challenge to the 'power of the purse' which the House has historically enjoyed."

He asked the Senate committee to amend the treaty to provide for "the constitutional and historic prerogative" of the House to pass on foreign-aid authorizations—an amendment that Senate sources believe could force the administration to reopen negotiations with Spain.

Rep. Morgan did not mention the parallel case of the Turkish base agreement in his letter, and in the past he has supported Mr. Kissinger's efforts to get the House to ease the arms embargo imposed on Turkey after the 1974 Cyprus crisis.

But opposition to the proposed four-year base agreement with Turkey is strong in his committee, not least because of the four-year "authorization" of a billion dollars in aid and credits to Turkey to which the agreement would commit them.

Mr. Kissinger last week was warned at a hearing before Rep. Morgan's panel that the Turkish agreement is in serious trouble. Within a day of the Kissinger testimony, a confidential memo was circulating within the committee arguing that the Turkish agreement is nothing more than a political trap set by the administration to provide an election-year issue.

In the memo, committee members are warned, "The administration is now on a no-lose course politically. If the agreement is approved . . . the administration wins an important political victory over a stubborn and irresponsible legislature.

"If the agreement is rejected, Congress takes the blame . . . Either way, the agreement is useful in a political campaign where the President and secretary of state are accused by [Ronald] Reagan of being 'soft' in foreign affairs."

© Los Angeles Times

But Humanity May Survive

Great World Catastrophe In 50 Years Seen by Pauling

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP).—Nobel laureate Linus Pauling said yesterday that he is "afraid within 25 years or 50 years there will occur the greatest catastrophe in the history of the world."

Winner of Nobel Prizes for chemistry in 1954 and peace in 1962, he said that he, nonetheless, is "an optimist" and that "the human race might survive."

The looming catastrophe "might well result from a world war which could destroy civilization and might well be the end of the human race," Dr. Pauling said.

"Or it might take the form of mass starvation" among a world population that has been doubling every 35 years.

Civilization might also "end because of the collapse of the systems upon which it depends," Dr. Pauling said at ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the American Chemical Society.

The scientist said that "Paul Ehrlich [a biologist] has pointed out that the collapse could take many forms, the complete loss of oceanic fisheries through overfishing, marine pollution and the destruction of estuaries, which could lead to global famine.

Air Unbreathable

"Or the end of civilization might result from weather changes induced by governments to improve the yield of crops, or it might end by the rapid destruction of the ozone layer, or by the accumulation of poisonous wastes that would make air unbreathable and water unpotable."

In his address, Dr. Pauling said, "I am forced, as I think about what has happened in the world during my lifetime, and as I observe governments in their processes of making decisions, to conclude that the coming century is probably going to be one in which the amount of [human] suffering reaches its maximum."



Linus Pauling

U.S. Court Bars DC-10 Class Suit

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI).—The Supreme Court yesterday turned aside efforts by heirs of five persons who died in a 1974 Turkish airline crash near Paris to bring a single $33.5-million lawsuit against McDonnell Douglas Corp. and the United States on behalf of survivors of all 346 victims.

The justices let stand a lower court decision requiring that heirs of each survivor bring their own lawsuits if they wish to charge that McDonnell Douglas and the Federal Aviation Administration were negligent and liable for punitive damages as a result of the accident. McDonnell Douglas built the DC-10 and the FAA licensed it as airworthy.

ord Deplores Harm Abroad of J.S. Campaigns

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI).—President Ford yesterday criticized election campaign actions at, he said, undermine the United States abroad.

"While I welcome open and honest debate about the American role in the world, I can only deplore those actions which tend to mislead not only our people but our friends and adversaries abroad," Mr. Ford said.

In a swearing-in ceremony in the White House Rose Garden, he instructed the new ambassador to NATO to say "in clear and unmistakable terms" that the United States remains "the most powerful economic and military force in the world."

Mr. Ford told Ambassador Robert Strausz-Hupé, to tell them "we shall remain that way."

The President's words reflected his deepening concern over attacks upon his foreign and defense policies and upon Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the battle with Ronald Reagan for the Republican party presidential nomination.

.J. Court Backed n Quinlan Decision

TRENTON, N.J., April 6 (AP).—New Jersey Attorney General William Hyland said today that he will not appeal a state Supreme Court ruling allowing Karen Anne Quinlan's father to order her life-support system disconnected.

"I do not see in the decision of the Supreme Court an obvious immediate danger to the public interest," Mr. Hyland said. The court last week appointed Joseph Quinlan as legal guardian for his 21-year-old daughter, giving him the right to order an end to medical treatment which has kept her alive for nearly a year in a deep and apparently irreversible coma.

rgentine Slaying

BUENOS AIRES, April 6 (AP).—The police reported that a 19-year-old traffic policewoman was shot to death early today by alleged leftist terrorists.

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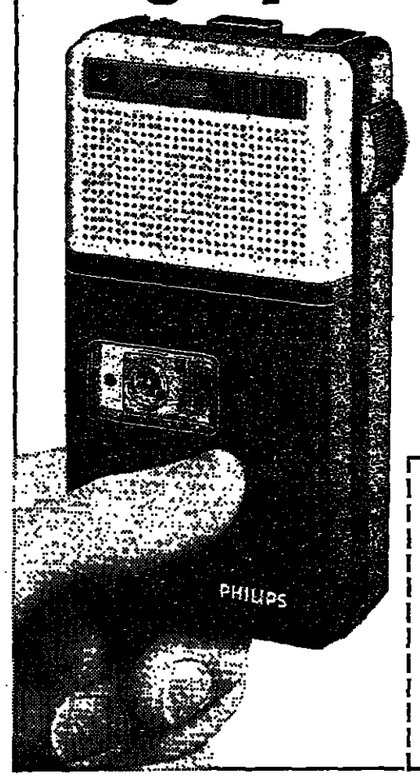
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Fate of His Huge Fortune Is Unknown

Hughes Is a Mystery in Death as in Life

(Continued from Page 1)

by the extraordinary events that grew out of an announcement by McGraw-Hill and Life magazine on Dec. 7, 1971, that they planned to publish a Hughes "autobiography" as told to a little-known expatriate writer named Clifford Irving.

Many writers had attempted to get Mr. Hughes to tell his story, but none had gained his cooperation. Then Irving, falsely claiming to have met secretly with Mr. Hughes for tape-recorded discussions of his life, came forward with a 230,000-word manuscript entitled "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes."

McGraw-Hill gave him $750,000 for it—a $100,000 advance on book sales and $650,000 in checks made out to "H. R. Hughes" as payment for the billionaire's "cooperation." Irving's wife, Edith, using the name Helga R. Hughes, deposited the checks in a Swiss bank. McGraw-Hill sold excerpt rights to Life.

Mr. Hughes promptly denounced the work as a hoax in an extraordinary telephone news conference, filed a lawsuit to halt publication and promised to prove that Irving's story was a fake.

Wide Publicity

The publishers rallied to Irving's defense and for weeks the struggle gripped the public's attention—with claims and counterclaims by the principals, disputes among handwriting experts over the "H. R. Hughes" check endorsements and almost daily revelations by investigative reporters.

Ultimately, Edith Irving was exposed as the "Helga R. Hughes" who appeared in Switzerland. Evidence mounted that Irving's manuscript resembled published and unpublished materials produced by others.

In mid-February of 1972, Life and McGraw-Hill conceded that the work was a hoax and canceled publication plans. Irving and his wife pleaded guilty and both served jail sentences for their deception.

The difficulty of seeing Mr. Hughes was once summed up by his uncle, Rupert Hughes, a novelist, who said: "I can get through to The Almighty by dropping to my knees, but I don't know how to get in touch with Howard."

Other than five close-lipped male attendants who served him in shifts around the clock, men whom he hired because they did not smoke or drink, Mr. Hughes rarely saw anyone but his wife, Jean Peters, the actress he married in 1957. They were divorced in 1971 after a lengthy separation.

Mr. Hughes had not always been a recluse. In the 1930s, when he was setting airspeed records and was the maverick Hollywood producer of "Hell's Angels," "Scarface" and "The Outlaw," the newspapers were laden with photographs of a lean and smiling Hughes posing with film and café society beauties.

A fictional version of those Hollywood years was reputedly contained in Harold Robbins's novel "The Carpetbaggers".

Medal Shunned

As a pilot, Mr. Hughes set several airspeed records and in 1938 flew around the world in 91 hours—a feat for which he was voted a congressional medal. He never bothered to pick it up, however, and years later President Harry S Truman found it in a White House desk and mailed it to him.

But even when Mr. Hughes was a public figure, there were elements of mystery and enigma about him. His comings and goings were cloaked in secretiveness: his business dealings were consummated at odd hours and at places as uncommon as a men's room in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York.

There were a number of explanations for his reclusiveness: the desire of a billionaire to avoid importunate friends; his deafness; his shyness, which had been evident since young manhood; and a hypochondriacal fear of germs, which extended to his having separate refrigerators for himself and his wife, separate copies of magazines and newspapers and an unwillingness to shake hands.

Mr. Hughes settled in Nevada in 1966 and invested more than $125 million in casinos and real estate. He arrived at Las Vegas in the dead of night on a private train from Boston.

He had journeyed to Boston from his home in Bel Air, Calif., and there were conflicting reports that he had gone to Massachusetts for an operation to relieve his deafness or to scout ways to invest the $566 million he had recently received for his 78-per-cent holding in Trans World Airlines—believed to be the largest sum ever to come into the hands of one man at one time.

Mr. Hughes and his entourage installed themselves on the top floor of the nine-story Desert Inn in Las Vegas. So far as is known, he left those quarters only for trips to his nearby ranch.

Reports were that he often worked around the clock for four days at a stretch and then, exhausted, recuperated at the ranch.

Work, for Mr. Hughes, often consisted of one telephone call after another, associates said.

Shortly after his arrival in Las Vegas, Mr. Hughes bought the operating contracts of the Desert Inn for $13.25 million, and later the property as well. One story was that he made the purchase after the owners asked him to leave his $250-a-day suite to make way for already-booked guests.

Another explanation was that this was the first in a series of shrewdly calculated investments by which Mr. Hughes could multiply his millions with relative tax freedom. "There are very few places in America he could afford to get caught dead in," an aide remarked, alluding to Nevada's lack of state income and inheritance taxes.

A third and perhaps complementary explanation was provided by Mr. Hughes through Mr. Maheu in 1967 after the hermit entrepreneur had extended his Las Vegas holdings to desert acreage outside the city.

This was that Mr. Hughes had in mind a huge regional airport for supersonic jets and subsonic jumbo jets that would transform Las Vegas into a terminal for the Southwest and California.

In all, up to the close of 1968, Mr. Hughes invested about $125 million in Las Vegas properties. His chief holdings, in addition to the Desert Inn, were The Sands, the Frontier and the Castaways Hotels, all containing gambling casinos; the Silver Slipper, a supper club and casino; the Landmark Hotel, as yet to be opened, the 520-acre Krupp Ranch and the North Las Vegas Airport.

Another Airline

Besides this Mr. Hughes was the purchaser of Air West, with 9,000 route miles in eight Western states, Canada and Mexico. The acquisition cost Mr. Hughes $150 million, but it put him back in the air travel business.

Reputed to be an exceedingly shrewd businessman, albeit an unconventional one, Mr. Hughes operated through Mr. Maheu, a former FBI agent, and scores of subordinates, most of whom never saw him.

The anchor of Mr. Hughes's fortune was his wholly owned Hughes Tool Co., situated in Texas, which manufactures and leases rock and oil drills. It also is the owner of a number of his other properties. He also owned the Hughes Aircraft Co. in California, which manufactures electronic devices as well as planes and holds many government contracts.

This concern was nominally owned by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute. He also controlled Sports Network Inc., a company that syndicates live and taped sports events to television stations.

Not everything that Mr. Hughes sought was he able to acquire. In 1968, he failed in a bid for the American Broadcasting Co. network of television and radio outlets. And a deal for at least one Las Vegas casino fell through.

Mr. Hughes tried to suppress books about himself. He was not totally successful, however. One biography in progress was bought up from the writer; but two others persevered—Albert Gerber, who wrote "Bashful Billionaire," and John Keats, who did "Howard Hughes".

Life Documented

From these and other sources, Mr. Hughes's life has been fairly well documented.

Howard Robard Hughes jr. was born on Christmas Eve of 1905 in Houston.

Shy and serious, he was a boy who showed mechanical aptitude early at two preparatory schools, the Fessenden School at West Newton, Mass., and the Thacher School at Ojai, Calif. He also took courses at Rice Institute in Houston and the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena. It is not clear how long he remained at either place. He held no degree.

Mr. Hughes's father was a mining engineer who developed the first successful rotary bit for drilling oil wells through rock. In 1909 the Hughes Tool Co. was organized to manufacture and lease the patented rock bits. This was the beginning of the Hughes fortune.

The Hughes Tool Co. had almost a monopoly in this field and consequently accumulated enormous revenues and profits. Even after the expiration of key patents in the 1930s and 1950s, it continued to dominate the market.

When his mother died in 1922, Howard Hughes inherited 50 per cent of the company. On his father's death in 1924, he received 25 per cent more. The family business was then appraised at $650,000.

Mr. Hughes assumed personal direction of the company at the age of 18. Two years later, he bought out the remaining family interest.

First Marriage

When 19, Mr. Hughes married Ella Rice, a Houston social figure and member of the family that founded Rice Institute. This marriage lasted 4 1/2 years. Mrs. Hughes obtained a divorce on the grounds of cruelty.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hughes had shifted his interest to Hollywood, where he set forth, characteristically in lone-wolf style, to become a movie producer. His first film was called "Swell Hogan" and it was so bad that it was never released.

But then came "Hell's Angels", starring the late Jean Harlow, the picture that made Miss Harlow a rising star and was a spectacular success all around.

Filmed in 1930 at a cost of $4 million, it was then the most expensive movie ever made. Much of the cost resulted when the picture was made over for sound, which had come into general use when it was half-finished. Mr. Hughes wrote, produced and directed this film, which grossed $8 million.

Ensuing successes included "Scarface," with Paul Muni and George Raft, and "Front Page," with Pat O'Brien. As an independent producer, Mr. Hughes turned out about a dozen pictures in the late twenties and early thirties.

By then, Mr. Hughes had been intrigued with the still-young field of aviation. He learned to fly during the filming of "Hell's Angels" and was seriously injured when his plane, of World War I vintage, crashed.

There were to be other narrow escapes. In May, 1943, he was injured again when an experimental two-engined flying boat crashed and sank in Lake Mead near Boulder Dam, Nev. His most critical injuries occurred in 1946, when he crashed on the first flight of his XF-11, a high-speed, long-range airplane.

On that occasion, Mr. Hughes tried to pancake the plane onto a golf course but his three houses and a garage. His chest and left lung were crushed; he also suffered a skull fracture and had nine broken ribs. Physicians gave him little chance to live. During his recovery, he designed a new type of hospital bed.

Throughout the 1930s, Mr. Hughes was one of the gallery of spectacular names in flying. Between 1935 and 1938 he set three major speed records and twice won the Harmon Trophy.

On Sept. 13, 1935, in a plane of his own design, the H-1, he set the world land-plane speed record of 352 miles an hour. In the same plane, he established a transcontinental speed mark of 7 hours and 28 minutes for Los Angeles to New York on Jan. 19, 1937.

On July 10, 1938, he took off from Floyd Bennett Field on Long Island, N.Y., and with four associates flew around the world in 3 days 19 hours and 14 minutes.

These achievements were followed by a notable failure—that of the Hughes flying boat, an eight-engined seaplane, built of plywood, which was conceived by Mr. Hughes during World War II, when a shortage of metal dictated the use of alternative materials.

The Spruce Goose, as it was dubbed by the press, was designed to carry hundreds of troops to Europe safely above the marauding German submarines in the Atlantic. It had a wingspan of 320 feet, a hull three stories high and tail assembly eight stories tall. But it flew only once, in 1947, at an altitude of 70 feet and for a distance of 1 mile, with Mr. Hughes at the controls.

$23 Million of His Own

The government put $18 million into the plane, and Mr. Hughes said he had invested $23 million of his own.

Before the war was over, Mr. Hughes had returned to motion-picture production with a film that proved to be his most controversial Hollywood venture—"The Outlaw," starring his personal discovery, Jane Russell.

This Western movie, filmed in 1941-42, was denied a seal of approval by the Motion Picture Association of America because of greater exposure of Miss Russell than was customary for actresses. But in 1946 "The Outlaw" was put into general distribution, with Mr. Hughes reaping both profits and publicity.

Two years later, Mr. Hughes made a more determined return to the motion-picture business by buying a controlling interest in the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., then Hollywood's fifth largest studio, for $8,825,000. In ensuing years, RKO was constantly in the red, losing more than $20 million while other studios made money. Mr. Hughes was accused in one of the many stockholder suits of running the studio with "caprice, pique and whim."

On March 31, 1954, he wrote a personal check for $23,489,478 and bought up the outstanding stock of RKO, becoming the first individual to own a major movie studio. The deal was the biggest personal transaction in Hollywood's history.

But in July, 1955, Mr. Hughes, who had been busy working on a jetliner with Convair and TWA, sold the RKO Radio Pictures Corp., the motion-picture subsidiary of RKO Pictures, to the General Tire and Rubber Co. for $25 million.

Battle Over TWA

Meanwhile, Mr. Hughes was engaged in one of the most spectacular corporate battles. It involved control of Trans World Airlines and resulted in a complex mass of litigation.

Although retaining his nominally controlling interest in TWA, Mr. Hughes lost operating control of the airline to a group of Wall Street financial institutions that had financed the purchase of jet planes for the line.

That was in 1961, when Mr. Hughes was forced to put his majority stock interest in a voting trust for 10 years.

Thereafter, both sides—the new trustee management and the Hughes interests—sued each other for more than $500 million. Repeated court hearings were held, although Mr. Hughes refused to appear at any of them.

Then on April 9, 1966, came the surprising news that Mr. Hughes was putting his 78-per-cent interest in TWA up for sale.

Characteristically, Mr. Hughes had no comment, and his aides were unable to offer any explanation for his decision to sell.

On May 10, 1966, the long court battles ended as Mr. Hughes's holdings of 6,584,937 shares of TWA stock were purchased for $566 million by an underwriting syndicate headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the brokerage house.





United Press International.

THEN AND MORE RECENTLY (?)—Howard Hughes in a 1947 photo and a photo taken in 1972 in Vancouver, British Columbia, when the billionaire was in the city. The picture may be one of Mr. Hughes, but an unquestioned identification has not been made.

Covert Instructions Revealed

FBI Data Verifies Program Against Black, Left Groups

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WPI).—The FBI yesterday made public secret documents describing how in 1976 it instituted a "counterintelligence" program to disrupt and discredit "black nationalist, hate-type organizations."

The documents, obtained by a group of newsmen under the Freedom of Information Act, involve one of the covert campaigns conducted by the FBI under the general term "Cointelpro."

These activities, which were carried on between 1956 and 1971, were ordered by the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, to harass militant political groups of the right and left.

Earlier disclosures in the press and by Congress already have made clear that a number of black organizations were targets of the Cointelpro activities.

Principal Interest

Of principal interest are two letters from FBI headquarters to field offices that establish when the program against black groups was started and supply some additional facts about its aims and methods.

One letter, dated Aug. 25, 1967, specified that the bureau was about to begin a program against black groups and warned field agents not to confuse it with already existing Cointelpro activities aimed at the Communist party, the Ku Klux Klan and "hate-type groups primarily consisting of white memberships."

"The purpose of this new counterintelligence endeavor," the letter said, "is to expose, disrupt, misdirect, discredit or otherwise neutralize the activities of black nationalist, hate-type groups, their leadership, spokesmen, membership and supporters, and to counter their prosperity for violence and civil disorder."

Field agents were directed to think of ways in which such groups could be prevented from recruiting new members, discredited by leaks of harmful information to the news media or brought into conflict with each other.

Primary Targets

This initial letter was followed by a "background" telegram stating that the program was being expanded to include 41 FBI field offices. It identified as primary targets "the radical and violence-prone leaders, members and followers" of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and Nation of Islam (black Muslim movement).

The SCLC, originally headed by the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr., has always been regarded as nonviolent and nonradical. SNCC, which went through several changes of leadership, did espouse some radical positions at times.

RAM always characterized itself as an adherent of violence. The Nation of Islam, although advocating separatism from whites, insists that its members be law-abiding. However, the movement has been troubled by internal dissension which has resulted in violence.

Past disclosures have left no doubt that FBI offices did translate these directives into harassment tactics against black groups. These ranged from an attempt by the FBI in California to instigate a gang war between rival black groups to personal harassment of Dr. King.

Watchdog Group

Meanwhile, Attorney General Edward Levi appointed a three-member Justice Department group to act as a watchdog on implementation of guidelines designed to prevent illegal domestic intelligence activities by the FBI. The guidelines went into effect yesterday.

They require the submission of reports to Mr. Levi on the beginning of investigations, as well as periodic reports on their status. The attorney general can, on the basis of these reports, decide whether investigations should be continued and which various techniques should be used.

The three-man group is also charged with processing the reports and advising Mr. Levi whether the guidelines are being implemented and working effectively.

They are Jeffrey Harris, who has been an assistant U.S. attorney in New York; John Digenova, a special counsel for the Senate intelligence committee, and Thomas Grady, a staff attorney in the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

Probe Is Asked Of U.S. Job Given Kissinger In-Law

WASHINGTON, April 6 (U—The Justice Department being asked to investigate Service Commission charges Secretary of State Henry singer's brother-in-law and his government job through erential treatment.

In a report released yeste the commission said D Maginnes, the brother of Mr Kissinger, was hired by the Office of Education for $20,0 year although there was work for him to do.

The man who did the hi told investigators he was ti ened with dismissal when halked at employing Maginnes in 1972, about a and a half before the Finals were married, the report sa

It cited evidence that Maginnes, who still holds job, was regarded during administration of former P dent Richard Nixon as a "hire" and concluded, "The ponderance of evidence ... po to the conclusion that Magi was in fact a 'must hire' that he was given preferen treatment in his appointment a competitive position."

The report, dated July and made public by two C fornia congressmen, said cials at the Office of Educa were aware that Mr. Magin sister was going to marry Kissinger.

There was no direct comm from Mr. Maginnes or from Kissingers.

1973 Orly Crash Laid to a Smok Or a Short Circ

PARIS, April 6 (AP).—A Fre government investigation into crash of a Brazilian Varig Bo 707 jetliner outside Paris killed 123 people found the c to be either a smoker's im dence or a short circuit.

The conclusion published in day's Official Gazette said a that led to the crash July 1973, on a landing approach Orly Airport broke out in rear toilets.

The victims, en route fr Rio de Janeiro to Paris, inclu 116 passengers and seven c members. There were 11 sur vors, all crew members exc one.

The bodies of the victims w found strapped into their se the report said. All were d by the time the aircraft hit ground in an attempted em gency landing about five k meters from the runway.

Most of victims (78 per ce succumbed to carbon-dio poisoning. The cause of de for the others was asphyxia from toxic gases coming fr burning plastic materials in aircraft.

The commission said t showed that the plastic mate in the toilet gave off wi smoke when burned—the ci of the smoke first noticed by survivors.

Paper, ignited by a cigare it said, could have carried fire to the toilet's plastic fur ture.

Obituaries

Meyer Davis, for Fifty Years Band Leader for High Society

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—Meyer Davis, for half a century the Toscanini—and J.P. Morgan—of society band leaders, died yesterday at his New York City home. He was 81.

Mr. Davis, whose sensitivity to the musical tastes of gilt-edged society was matched by an acute business sense, played for the rich and well-connected at debutante and White House balls when the Bunny Hug and Turkey Trot were the latest rage.

He was active as recently as December, when he led the orchestra at Philadelphia's Assembly Ball for the 52d consecutive year. Having started out as a student of business who played the violin for pleasure in a family quartet, he headed a musical empire that at times had as many as 80 bands with more than 1,000 musicians on its payroll.

He was often booked many years before the event. Thus, he was engaged in 1964 for the coming-out party of a member of the Campbell Soups family to take place in 1969. He had a date for a similar party in Washington in June, 1981.

Tall, slender and bald, Mr. Davis was known for his urbanity and tact. He was an inveterate poker player who also used to relax by performing chamber music with his brother-in-law, Pierre Monteux.

A son, Garry, gained international attention when he declared himself "World Citizen No. 1" and traveled abroad promoting pacifism.



Meyer Davis

Léon Pignon

PARIS, April 6 (AP).—Léon Pignon, who was French high commissioner to Indochina from 1948 to 1950, died Sunday after a long illness. He held numerous other posts in the Ministry of Overseas Territories.

Brian O'Malley

LONDON, April 6 (UPI).—Brian O'Malley, 46, minister of state in the Department of Health, died today of a brain ailment. He collapsed in the House of Commons last week and later underwent a neurosurgical operation.

Dr. Wilder Penfield

MONTREAL, April 6 (AP).—Dr. Wilder Penfield, 85, whose pioneering explorations of the human brain and discoveries about the treatment of brain malfunction brought him international recognition, died yesterday in a Montreal hospital. He founded the Montreal Neurological Institute in 1934 and was its director until 1960, building it into one of world's leading centers of brain surgery.

Opposition Party Ending Boycott of Japan Assembly

TOKYO, April 6 (AP).—One of four opposition parties agreed today to resume deliberations in parliament tomorrow as the ruling Liberal-Democratic party promised to send a government or nonpartisan mission to the United States to investigate the Lockheed payoff scandal.

The agreement was reached after LPD secretary-general Yasuhiro Nakasone persuaded the Democratic Socialist party to cooperate in clearing a regular budget for the current fiscal year and other key bills.

The agreement also called for the establishment of an ad hoc committee in parliament to investigate the Lockheed scandal.

However, the Socialist, Communist and Komei parties turned down Mr. Nakasone's request to back the parliament session and said that they will continue their boycott.

The parliament sessions have been suspended since March 8 except for a one-day session March 29 in which all parties returned for passage of a provisional budget for the first 40 days of the fiscal 1976.

The opposition has stayed away, demanding that the government renegotiate an agreement with the United States on sharing public disclosure of the

House Approves Two Bills for U.S. Flu Vaccination

WASHINGTON, April 6 (A—Two flu bills, one authori a nationwide immunization p gram this fall and the other appropriating $135 million for it, sought by President Ford, w passed yesterday by the Hou and sent to the Senate.

By 354 to 12, the House appr ed the money measure as recommended by the Appropriatio Committee, which said that was providing funds so th vaccine can be bought by t federal government and distr uted free to state and loc health agencies.

The program authorization b cleared the House by voice vo It emerged earlier in the d from the Commerce Committee Health Subcommittee and w brought directly to the fl House for action.

Subcommittee chairman Pa Rogers, D-Fla., said that he ex pects "fast action in the Senate

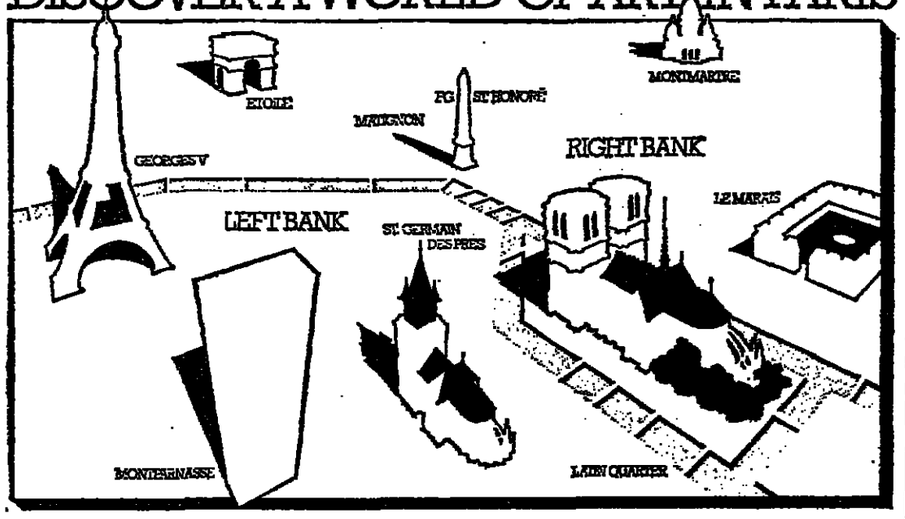
In 1918-19, flu killed 20 millio persons throughout the worl including 548,000 in the United States. There is indirect evidence that a virus found earlier this year among military recruits at Fort Dix, N.J., is similar to th World War I virus.

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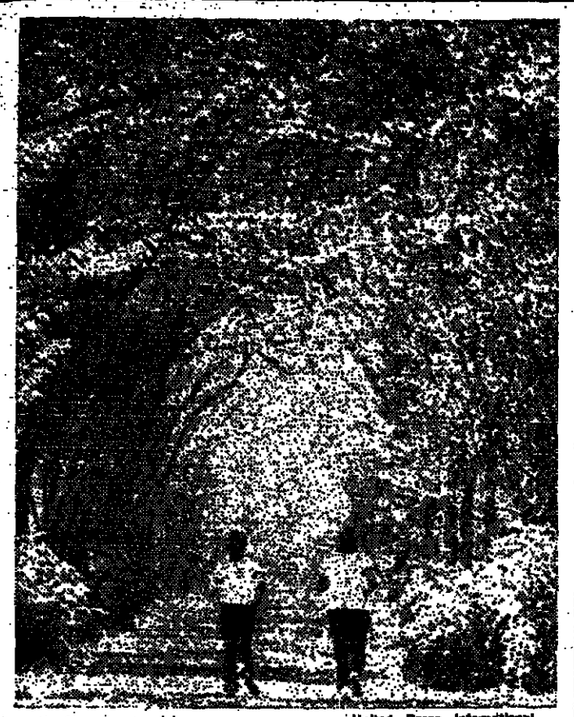
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United Press International.

GREAT DAY—Joggers, budding boughs in Richmond.

West German Doctors Find Springtime Causes Accidents

BONN, April 6 (UPI).—For enerations, Germans have blamd the *Foehn*, or warm spring ind, for maladies ranging from eadaches to lovesickness.

Now it is official: spring fever xists—and it makes people ac-ident prone.

Two West German doctors have onfirmed in the *Muenchener* ledezinische Wochenschrift, a edical journal, that warm pring weather causes mishaps. hey documented their findings ith a study of 36,547 industrial ccidents at the Daimler-Benz utomotive works between 1971 nd 1974.

"Of the numerous factors which an be held responsible for the requency of industrial accidents, he influence of the weather plays a certain role," said the report by Otmar Harlfinger and Gerd Jendritzky of the medical Meteorological Department of the West German Weather Station at Freiburg.

"Accidents occur more frequently during warm-air advection with climatic instability (heat thunderstorms)," the doctors said. "They occur less frequently in northwest weather conditions, with cold air advection, and even less frequently in east weather conditions."

The two doctors said a relationship between unstable weather and industrial accidents had been indicated—but not conclusively proved—in the 1950s. They said their Daimler-Benz observations provided the evidence to substantiate the relationship.

But they were unable to explain why weather from the east results in fewer accidents while winds from the west cause more accidents.

"Just why easterly weather leads to such a clear reduction in the number of accidents cannot be resolved with certainty from the observations," they said.

The doctors concluded that while their research covered only industrial accidents, their conclusions might also explain sudden rises in the number of traffic accidents. "If one rules out trivial causes such as the condition of the roads, fog and visibility, etc."

chmidt Denies Party Plans to eplace Brandt

BONN, April 6 (UPI).—Chanellor Helmut Schmidt today deied reports that the Social emocratic defeat in Sunday's egional election might lead to ropping former Chancellor illy Brandt as party chairman. A party spokesman called the eports "complete nonsense."

The reports were based on arty dissatisfaction with the nexpected margin of the Chrisan Democratic party's victory the state of Baden-Wuerttemerg in the last regional election efore the national parliamentary ection on Oct. 3.

The reports, published in sevral West German newspapers, id there was sentiment in the arty to replace Mr. Brandt with r. Schmidt before the fall elecon.

Mr. Schmidt, in a statement sued through his spokesman, laus Boelling, denounced the eports as an attempt to create nsion between him and Mr. randt.

wiss Take Measures gainst Swine Flu

BERN, April 6 (AP).—The viss federal health office has dvised the nation's laboratories analyze all influenza infecons during the summer to check r an outbreak of swine flu and prepare a vaccine.

Switzerland is the second coun-y to announce protective meaes against a disease that killed million persons in 1918-1919. resident Ford last month proed vaccinating every American ter some recruits at Fort Dix, J., were found to be infected swine-strain virus. One of em died.

lszowski in Bonn

BONN, April 6 (AP).—Polish reign Minister Stefan Olswski began a three-day ofial visit to West Germany toy during which he will meet th Chancellor Helmut Schmidt d Bundesrat (upper house) esident Albert Osswald, who putizes for vacationing Presnt Walter Scheel.

Six Arrested In IRA 'Blitz' Of N. Ireland

But 2 Bombs Reach Targets in Province

BELFAST, April 6 (UPI).—The police captured six suspected bombers en route to targets in central Belfast with their explosives today as the IRA pressed its "blitz" on the city and other areas.

Despite stepped-up security patrols throughout Northern Ireland, at least two bombs reached their destinations, causing extensive damage but no casualties, the police said.

A land mine also blew up in a culvert under an army jeep on a road 40 miles west of Belfast, but officials said the patrol suffered no casualties.

The IRA's renewed violence has led to at least eight deaths in the past week—one of them an IRA bomber shot dead during yesterday's bombings in Belfast.

Reservist Killed

The eighth victim, a reservist, was shot and killed by three gunmen who burst into his home 55 miles south of Belfast.

British officials also disclosed the foiling of an IRA bid to shell the home of the army's Northern Ireland commander with mortar shells linked to a timing system.

They said two IRA men yesterday drove a panel truck to within 200 yards of the west Belfast home of Lt. Gen. Sir David House, and primed and aimed the devices inside the vehicle at his home.

They were defused after the police were called by a neighbor who thought the truck looked suspicious. No shells were fired.

The police said they almost certainly averted a repeat of yesterday's bombings when they seized six men at an intersection aboard two vehicles packed with explosives driving toward Belfast city center.

A car bomb caused extensive damage to a store in Belfast and another car bomb went off in Newry, south of Belfast. Both areas had been cleared and there were no casualties.

Roundup in Republic

DUBLIN, April 6 (UPI).—Irish police were holding 19 men today after a two-day roundup of members of the Irish Republican Socialist party, a breakaway group from the Official wing of the IRA.

The police swoop was in connection with last week's train robbery of an estimated £200,000 (about $370,000).

U.S. Scientist Stresses Role of Unfelt Quakes

PASADENA, Calif., April 6 (WP).—The earthquakes that are not felt may be just as important seismically as those that are, according to a scientist here.

"Silent" earthquake occur when the land along a fault slips so slowly and smoothly as to be almost unfelt, said Dr. Hiroo Kanamori, a professor of geophysics at the California Institute of Technology.

Such slippage may take between three and five minutes to cover a given distance, with a motion so smooth as to leave most seismic instruments undisturbed. If the same movement occurred in a half second to three seconds, the earthquake would be strongly felt by anyone near it and would be recorded by instruments around the world.

The significance of Dr. Kanamori's research, according to Dr. Don Anderson, the director of Caltech's seismological laboratory, "is that we now realize that a lot of motion on both sides of a fault is taking place on a relatively long-time scale."

In addition, Dr. Anderson said, there are theories that such "silent" earthquakes may precede strongly felt tremors and that they may also enable scientists to calculate the "repeat time" of large quakes. The "repeat time" is the approximate rate of recurrence of large earthquakes.

$100 a Week For Family of 4 Is Poverty

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP).—Millions of Americans once looked at an income of $100 a week as a benchmark, a sign of middle-class success. Now, the government says, a family of four with that income lives below the poverty level.

The rising cost of living means the federal government's definition of poverty will go up about $500 to nearly $5,500 this year for a nonfarm family of four, the Labor Department reported today.

The Labor Department said it will use the higher income levels from now on in determining eligibility for its employment and job-training programs.

India Protests Big-Power Fleets

NEW DELHI, April 6 (UPI).—Defense Minister Bansi Lal said today that the big powers have ignored India's plea to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

He told Parliament that "in spite of our protests, big powers are not withdrawing their ships from the Indian Ocean, which we have always said should be a zone of peace."

The only big power identified by Mr. Lal in his statement was the United States, whose naval and air force base at the British-owned atoll of Diego Garcia "can have a very dangerous implication," he said. The Soviet Union is known to maintain the largest fleet in the Indian Ocean.

Cypriots Attack U.S. Embassy on Arms for Turkey

NICOSIA, April 6 (AP).—A crowd of 2,000 young Greek Cypriots attacked the U.S. Embassy with rocks and burning sticks here today to protest U.S. military aid to Turkey.

Despite tear-gas barrages by Cypriot police, one demonstrator managed to climb the high steel picket fence topped with barbed wire to enter the embassy grounds. He lowered the U.S. flag and raised the Cypriot flag in its place.

The crowd, mostly students, gathered as part of an officially sponsored protest demonstration and marched from a downtown square to the embassy. They carried banners and signs such as "Henry Kissinger murderer" and "American-Turkish agreement, gangster collusion."

One policeman was injured when he was hit on the leg by a rock. One demonstrator collapsed after inhaling tear gas. A television camera used for security around the embassy was broken by rocks.

Max Ernst Cremated Without Any Rites

PARIS, April 6 (AP).—The body of surrealist painter Max Ernst was cremated today at Père Lachaise Cemetery in the presence of his wife, a son and a few friends.

Mr. Ernst, who died at his Paris apartment last week a few hours before his 85th birthday, had expressed the wish that there should be no religious or official ceremony marking his death.

Violence of Crowd in Peking Risky for Foreign Observers

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, April 6.—The monument to the people's heroes in the center of Peking's Tienanmen Square offered the perfect elevated vantage point yesterday for keeping track of the rioters who swirled around the square for almost 12 hours.

But as I moved from one place to another on the monument, I could occasionally hear members of the crowd muttering "waiguoren, waiguoren," (foreigner, foreigner), and wondering aloud to their neighbors what I was doing there.

Often I was separated from the handful of diplomats and other journalists who had managed to make their way to the lookout. In the course of covering political demonstrations, I have been teargassed in Washington and charged by policemen on horses in Toronto, but being a minority of one in an unpredictable Chinese crowd is substantially more disconcerting.

Many of the Chinese at the monument clearly realized that I, the foreigner, was watching while Chinese citizens publicly and violently displayed China's internal divisions. Wherever they go in China, foreigners find that officials try to present them with a neat, orderly and impressive picture of what has been happening in this country since 1949. Yet on the most honored piece of ground in China, citizens were fighting and burning three vehicles, two trees and a building.

Defensive Observer

I rapidly and instinctively developed a passive, defensive attitude, which allowed me to stay and cover the story without bringing harm to myself. When the rioters muttered, I slowly drifted off. When they jostled, I gave. When they stared, I never looked them in the eye. When I shifted my location I tried to move with a wave of people rather than alone.

During a lull in the action, however, I became overconfident and walked across the square to the southeast corner where a large group had gathered. As I edged into the crowd, they shouted the Chinese equivalent of "Get lost," and as I endeavored to do exactly that I felt a couple of firm shoves in my back. As I moved out of the cluster, I realized that at least 100 mainly young men were following me. I walked slowly, stealing only the briefest glances behind me and in a few minutes the crowd had dwindled away.

Other foreigners were not so lucky. The mob angrily and successfully demanded that one European diplomat hand over the film in his camera. A number of people told how two Germans found themselves detained and berated for some time.

Journalists got rid of their cameras during the morning preliminaries after members of the crowd suggested that there would be trouble if they did not. In the afternoon, however, a journalist was detained for some time by the mob and then turned over to security officials because he had a tape recorder with him. During the afternoon, most journalists, myself included, were too wary to make even brief jottings in their notebooks.

The danger to foreigners grew during the day as the nature of the mob changed. In the early morning, the crowd's anger was focused on the removal from the monument of all the wreaths honoring Chou En-lai. The crowd believed it had a cause and a few people seemed pleased that foreigners were there to witness their feelings. But by midday, the protesters had become mainly nihilistic rioters, often just looking for targets of opportunity.

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Trials Delayed In 2 Soviet Cities For 2 Dissidents

MOSCOW, April 6 (Reuters).—The trial of the dissident, Andrei Tverdokhleybov, which was due to start here today, has been postponed indefinitely because the judge is ill, court officials said today.

At the same time, dissident sources said, the trial of the Crimean Tatar activist, Mustafa Djemiliev, 31, also scheduled to start today in the Siberian city of Omsk, could not now open before tomorrow owing to the absence of his lawyer.

Both men are charged with slandering the Soviet state, an offense which carries a maximum sentence of three years imprisonment.

About 30 witnesses and sympathizers had turned up in the Moscow suburb of Lyublino, where the city court was due to try Mr. Tverdokhleyebov, 36, secretary of the Soviet section of the human rights organization Amnesty International.



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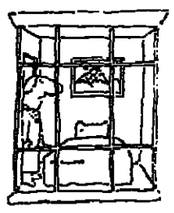
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, April 7, 1976 *

Mr. Callaghan's Inheritance

James Callaghan was greeted upon his entry into office as Her Majesty's first minister by a sharp fall in the British pound. This need not be taken as a specific criticism of either Mr. Callaghan or of the budget which his chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, presented later. Rather, it was an omen, like the dream of Calpurnia of Caesar's statue, "spouting blood in many pipes." For Prime Minister Callaghan, 64, has inherited from Harold Wilson more than the chieftainship of the Cabinet. There is a British economy that is "spouting blood" and a Labor party so sharply divided that it led some weeks ago to a defeat of the government in the House of Commons. Mr. Callaghan takes office with a nominal majority of one in a House of Commons of 635.

However, if any of the contestants for Harold Wilson's leadership can unite the Labor party it is probably James Callaghan. He has already warned the right and left wings of the party that neither of them holds "the ark of the covenant." His own choice was made in gentlemanly fashion, without bitterness or marked intensification of the intraparty dispute. But it remains to be seen whether this appearance of unity will hold against the issues that divide Labor; whether "the government can keep the support of the parliamentary party," in Mr. Callaghan's words, and thus delay a general election "until we are ready for it."

Even more important, for Britain, is how the new Prime Minister assures the unity of his party support. He has told the country that his "first and most vital job is driving down the rate of inflation," and pointed out the sober fact that if Britain is to sell the goods abroad which it needs, the economy must be a disciplined one—there is "no soft option." Much of labor, even on the left and among the unions, supports this general thesis. But it does not take many votes to defeat this government, or many strikes to damage production and distribution of goods. If the government moves toward softer options it might hold the party together—and gravely hurt the country.

There is every reason to hope that Mr. Callaghan can walk his tightrope successfully and move Britain toward a sounder position, at home and in world markets. Yet it is still to be deplored that Britain's leadership must teeter on a tightrope, that its parliamentary margin is so uncertain and its governing party so divided. A general election would produce its own uncertainties during the campaign, and might bring no clearer mandate to the victors. But at least the people as a whole would have spoken, and there would be a mandate of sorts. It might be better—for Mr. Callaghan, wrestling with his inheritance, and for the country that has inherited Mr. Callaghan—to hold a general election.

Flu Vaccine for U.S.

A well known advantage of being president before a presidential election is the ability to use the office and its power to build a positive image before the voters. President Ford may—or may not—have considered, at least for a fleeting moment, the political dividends of being seen as the savior of the American people's health when he decided to call for a $135-million rush program to vaccinate every person in the United States against a new type of influenza virus.

But it would be unfortunate if Congress simply rubber-stamped Mr. Ford's proposal without consulting independent opinion and asking hard questions about it. Conceivably Mr. Ford is right; but if so that has not yet been demonstrated publicly. The House Appropriations Committe has already approved the President's request, and speedy congressional passage is anticipated. But at least one congressman, Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., has wondered out loud: "Is it necessary?"

A systematic approach toward this issue must recognize that the President in effect made four assumptions in reaching his conclusion, and all are questionable. He assumed first that there is a real danger the nation will suffer a major epidemic later this year of a flu virus akin to that which caused the 1918–1919 world pandemic. The President ignored the fact that most influenza deaths are due to bacterial pneumonia and other similar infections that can be combated by antibiotics, which are available now but were not available in 1918. The specter of mass death ahead is perhaps less fearsome than anticipated.

Second, the President assumes that the pharmaceutical industry can produce this vast amount of vaccine in a few months, and that all Americans can be vaccinated in a short time. Doubts are legitimate on both points.

Third, the President assumes that the benefit of a vaccine will be greater than its costs—in terms of human distress as well as money. Every medication known has unexpected side effects and can adversely affect those who are allergic to its constituents. It is conceivable that if there is no flu epidemic and if over 200 million persons in the United States are vaccinated with this new pharmaceutical, a not inconsiderable number of people might be adversely affected for little or no gain.

Finally, the President is assuming that the vaccine produced will be effective, an assumption that must be regarded as questionable at this time when medical scientists have not even determined yet how much of the vaccine should be administered to each person.

The President's medical advisers seem to have panicked and to have talked him into a decision based on the worst assumptions about the still poorly known virus and the best assumptions about the vaccine, its timetable for manufacture, its potential for harm and its efficacy.

A convincing case for the President's proposal has not yet been made, and it cannot be made until those who support it debate publicly with the medical and scientific skeptics who are already voicing their doubts.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Levi Calls a Halt

The order of Attorney General Edward H. Levi to destroy all records that resulted from a year's illegal electronic and physical surveillance of a newspaper columnist by the Federal Bureau of Investigation speaks well for Mr. Levi's determination to place the FBI under the rule of law.

The illegal spying on Joseph Kraft, which was ordered by the late J. Edgar Hoover, illustrates the way the FBI filled its dossiers with political and personal gossip unrelated to national security or law enforcement. These were the dossiers which the bureau subsequently was able to use as material for political harassment and clandestine character assassination.

Mr. Levi, who rightly considers it the mark of true conservatism to conserve the Constitution, is reported to be planning a further directive which would order the FBI to notify all those who had been the unwitting targets of Cointelpro, a 17-year program of political harassment. Such an order might give a chance for redress to those whose careers and personal lives were mysteriously disrupted by anonymous accusers who took their cue from these unauthorized and unevaluated FBI dossiers.

The attorney general's action would place future FBI directors and agents on notice that their resort to political activism, dirty tricks and smear campaigns is incompatible with democratic rule. In placing justice for wronged citizens above the considerable administrative burden the disclosure directive may entail, Mr. Levi will do much to restore confidence in the government's genuine concern for the protection of civil liberties.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Europe's Economic Laggards

Britain and Italy currently have many economic features in common. They share the highest devaluation rate in Europe, the steepest inflation, the biggest wage increases, high output losses due to strikes, a tendency for the government to take over bankrupt companies, big budget deficits, big negative payments balances and rising foreign indebtedness. It would be dangerous to regard the two countries as entirely comparable, if only for reasons of history and national temperament. Yet the economic statistics show that in both Britain and Italy there is a bigger discrepancy between wages and output than in other countries, and it is immaterial whether this is due to overmanning, as in Britain, or to intolerable social burdens heaped on employers, as in Italy. The economic plight in which both countries find themselves is proof enough of how little welfare state policies actually benefit the individual. It seems evident that any cure must come from within and must include the recognition by the trades unions that their present attitudes are bound to paralyze the economy.

—From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

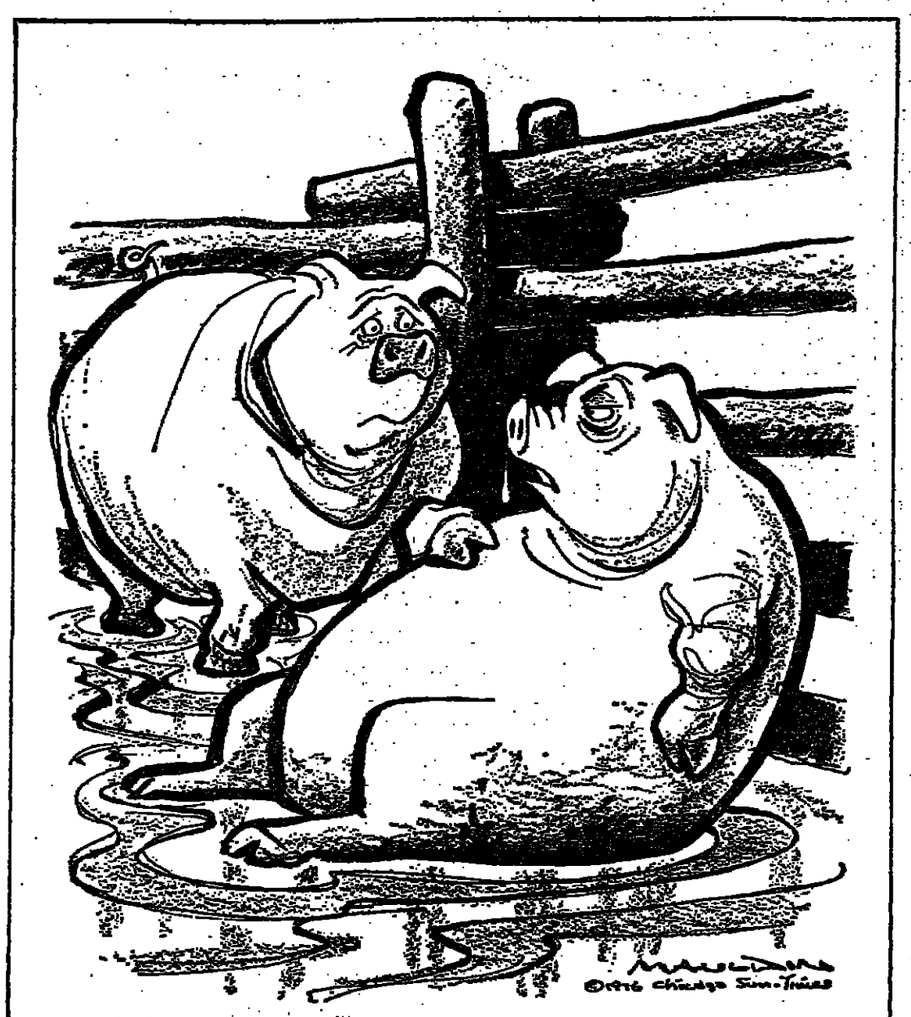
April 7, 1901

PARIS—For many years the attention of inventors has been directed to the question of utilizing the direct rays of the sun as a substitute for coal, wood or other fuel: large burning glasses or reflectors being the general form of the various machines. These reflectors have been seen, especially in France. A so-called "burning mirror," made by a Frenchman named Villette, four feet in diameter, produced enough heat recently to melt certain metals.

Fifty Years Ago

April 7, 1926

BOSTON—Arrested yesterday for selling a copy of the April issue of the American Mercury because it has been banned from the mails and newsstands as obscene, Henry L. Mencken, its editor, sought redress today through Federal Court channels by asking for an injunction to restrain the Massachusetts authorities from interfering with the sale of the issue. The Knopf publishing family praised Mencken for his defense of liberty.



'Of Course It's Swine Flu. What Other Kind Is There?'

EEC: Divided They Stand

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—There was no joy in Luxembourg last weekend following the humiliation of the European Economic Community's newest institution, the European Council, over its failure to agree on practically anything.

The Council was set up last year precisely to avoid such things. The long, futile nights in Brussels with ministers rushing out to telephone their capitals were to be replaced with these slick, thrice-annual summits of the nine chiefs themselves, who would make the hard decisions and then send the dossiers back to Brussels for the details.

Only it didn't happen that way in Luxembourg. The only thing different from Brussels was that the Nine didn't take all night to find out they couldn't agree. They disagreed Friday morning and went home. Mr. Callaghan to become Prime Minister, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to the Gaullists, Mr. Schmidt to an election defeat and Mr. Moro to the abortion bill, which, like divorce, is another poisoned apple for the Christian Democrats.

This probably doesn't mean that the Council is washed up after only a year. The lesson to be drawn from Luxembourg is rather that the Nine are so preoccupied with national problems that there is no time for Europe. None of the leaders of the big four, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, is willing to make a concession to the community that might cost something back home.

Big vs. Little

The community has settled into a neat division of the big against the little. It is the small nations of Benelux, plus the Irish, which come to these meetings full of European idealism and find that some new national crisis of the Big Four makes everything impossible. What makes it curious is that the Big Four are perfectly capable of bringing off the most abject failure in Luxembourg, and a day later, at home, of making the most forthright statements on the need to press on to European unity.

There certainly are reasons to question the concept of the European Council following the debacle of Luxembourg. Where is the dynamic decision-making when Italian Premier Moro must dash out to telephone Ugo La Malfa, leader of the tiny Republican party, before he can give Italy's position on the European parliament? That caused Mr. Schmidt to smile.

Where is the logic of the Council when Mr. Giscard d'Estaing springs a secret plan on his colleagues that is so secret that it obviously makes any decision on the European Parliament elections harder, if not impossible?

How efficient can the mechanism be when one of its gears, West Germany, is so strong that the rest of the machine appears ready to be stripped bare? Yet the West Germans are unwilling to translate that power into the kind of leadership that might benefit the community.

No Homework

There also is a technical difficulty, alluded to by Luxembourg Premier Gaston Thorn in a sad farewell press conference. It is that, since the Council was established, the Council of Ministers, which used to take care of the nuts and bolts of the community, doesn't act anymore. Everything waits on the Council.

This has become intolerable. The chiefs of government meet and can't agree because they haven't done their homework. The ministers now meet and can't agree because they don't have the authority to agree. The result, as Mr. Thorn pointed out, is the passing of dossiers back and forth between ministers and chiefs of government, once known as passing the buck.

The Tindemans report is an example. Sixteen months ago, the Nine, deciding that the recession and other disorders had derailed the community's projects and timetables, designated the Belgian Premier to consult with everybody and prepare a report on what was to be done. Mr. Tindemans completed his report early this year, circulated it and it was decided to act in Luxembourg.

It was bad acting. Instead, it was decided that the questions raised by Mr. Tindemans were too sensitive to consider and the whole thing was sent back to the ministers. Europe is now awaiting a report on Mr. Tindemans's report.

As Mr. Thorn correctly observed, Europe has no political will, which in this case would be defined as the determination to take decisions that benefit the community, even though the short-term political results might not be apparent, or might be risky.

Four months ago in Rome, the Nine, surprising everybody, demonstrated that political will in deciding to press ahead with direct elections to the European Parliament, even though it was a rare bold step down the road to "Europeanism." Luxembourg was an entirely different matter.

There are those, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is one, who think these European Council meetings should be low-key, friendly affairs, where the Nine get together chummily to agree or disagree, without the fanfare of triumph or failure. The press—and the public, of course—would be excluded.

But the meeting last week had been deliberately built up by the governments themselves. It was announced that the key decisions would be made. The failure, the wasted time, should cause some meditation, not just on the future of the Council, but on the deeper problem: What hope is there for Europe if even the government leaders can't do anything for it?

An Ethics Code for World Trade

By C. L. Sulzberger

THE HAGUE—One result of the Arabian nightmare of scandals flowing from U.S. business malpractices is increasing thought in some nations about the need to draft an international code of good behavior. Signatory nations would be expected to apply this to governmental and private contracts.

There has been so much discussion of alleged U.S. commercial misbehavior in search of competitive deals that many people abroad are eager to see serious consideration of a regulation. The Netherlands exemplifies such views. It is hugely involved in foreign commerce as a nation existing by trade. It has also been politically tarnished by innuendo emerging from Sen. Frank Church's inquiry in Washington.

Some rather dubious witnesses summoned before Sen. Church's committee have spoken of a "high Dutch official" said to have accepted large payments from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. It was implied that this is probably Prince Bernhard, husband of Dutch Queen Juliana.

Demanded Probe

Bernhard immediately demanded an official investigation here in order to clear his name. The entire royal family is reportedly determined to ride out the storm confident in Bernhard's probity. The Queen and her husband even plan to visit the United States this autumn to honor the Bicentennial celebrations.

But the smudging of this nation's moral pride and commercial standing produced by unproven allegations during current inquiries encourages a climate of character assassination unrelated to charges of business misbehavior.

Thus in a quite separate release of a 31-year-old U.S. intelligence report of questionable origin Bernhard was accused of leaking to Germany secrets concerning the then-impending Arnhem battle although he had a splendid record as commander of all Dutch resistance during World War II.

To avoid publicizing any kind of inferential slander—unless it is proven justified—Europeans are devoting more attention to this overall problem than if it were only a business matter. For it is evident that any damage to the stability of Western nations by tearing down moral reputations can only benefit their adversaries.

Immense Problems

The problems posed by international business competition are immense. It is obviously impossible for a country like the United States to insist that all lands traded with must accept the puritanical standards we now talk of imposing.

A recent visitor to Saudi Arabia, there on a preliminary negotiating trip, was told by a high court official there would be no point in sending a mission to complete the deal unless it was prepared to pay an extra 10-percent commission to host country officials. "That is the way we do business here," he added.

This is a well known fact. In many countries between the Mediterranean and the Yellow Sea it has long been customary to grease palms and arrange kickbacks. The Italian Communist party, for example, receives kickbacks on all East-West trade contracts that Italy signs.

One idea now pondered is that a fair practices code should be prepared by an international forum for later presentation to those governments considered likeliest to give the idea serious consideration. As a start, these might include all members of NATO and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development.

World Bank Role

Such a code could propose a maximum commission rate which signatory nations would pledge themselves and their private companies to observe. Adherence to such a fixed standard should limit foolish and immoral competition among firms seeking to outbribe each other in lands where bribery is still an accepted practice.

A good behavior code could be guaranteed internationally and private companies involved might perhaps be ensured by participating nations. U.S. concerns already have their investments in developing regions underwritten by Washington. It is even logical that the World Bank play an active role in such a program and that all governments involved might be asked to make available, as swiftly as possible, any documents they have involving suspected violations.

This is only one approach to a disturbing problem that deeply concerns the trading nations of the West. The latter have seen how present methods of investigating malpractices can get out of hand in a politically dangerous way. They have also discovered to their sorrow that the current global race to peddle arms contains even nastier aspects than hitherto suspected.

One may hope that even before the present series of inquiries has been concluded a start will be made in facing the crux of the matter. This requires creating a self-regulatory system for the great commercial nations most of which are allied to or friendly with the United States.

Peter Lennon From London:

...Prime Minister Callaghan began, with considerable skill to infuse a new climate into British politics.

LONDON.—Within three hours of having taken office as Prime Minister, James Callaghan began, with considerable skill, to infuse a new climate into British politics. Unlike his predecessor Harold Wilson, whose dominant qualities were those of being quicker on his feet and more devious than his opponents, Callaghan used the approach of ostensibly involving the citizens in the process of government by taking them into his confidence.

His slogan was "Consult the people, trust the people, and we can win."

Although Britain still had as much inflation as the day before, unemployment had not suddenly dwindled, industry still had neither put on splints nor seemed to know what kind of splints to apply to its decrepit body. Smiling Jim suddenly made optimism seem plausible.

We began to see how true were the comparisons with an Irish-American political boss. Mr. Callaghan appealed to every mother's son and every son's mother. As the oldest contender in the race for prime minister, he shrewdly appealed first to youth.

'Your World'

Like De Gaulle used to gratify the people of Cantal by telling them what they liked to hear—that they made good cheese—Callaghan told discontented youth that they were "naturally good-hearted and generous." "It will be your world," he said. "Help us to build it."

This was the more reserved British version of: *"Aidez-moi!"*

He calmed the fears of the older generation about undisciplined and allegedly unprincipled youth by saying: "Do not think that because the younger generation's standards are different from ours that they're necessarily worse than we were."

And he added that final flavor which inevitably goes with mothers-and-sons religion. He reminded them in biblical terms what the relationship was: Youth, he said, was "flesh of our flesh."

After the semantic cross-stepping of a Harold Wilson this warmth and talk of kinship was like homemade honey: sweet, nourishing, and nostalgically familiar.

National Burden

But his real skill as a politician was seen in his clear awareness that votes do not necessarily come from indifferent youth or the fatigued elders but from the plodding middle-aged. The people whose "idealism of life has been tempered by the need to earn [their] living and care for the young family, [the people] with mortgages and hire purchase to pay."

He told these overdrawn and overwrought citizens that he was aware "of the national burden they carried but that they were "at the heart of the battle for our national survival." Not to a few exasperated citizens up from their television sets complaining that the man now was ed them to fight as well, most realized, probably, that he needed was their passivity, standing firm in their allegia "both to our values and to future."

It was quite a remarka rounding up of every conceiva area of support. He had sta by kissing the Queen's ha then slapped down his left right-wing fringes by telling t they would have to behave th selves; warned some of the c ministers their time might be and placated everyone in land, practically.

Callaghan's career has not the kind of steady rise to p that his roles of chancello the exchequer, home secre and foreign secretary might gest. After his disastrous sociation with attempts to s devaluation of the pound ha dropped into the post of l secretary, seventh in the Cab pecking-order. It was an cident that he was the right in the right place to tempor pacify what was to be Britain's most intractable p lem: Northern Ireland.

His humane and soothing h ling of Northern Ireland him a slightly inflated reputa in this context since at that it was not more than a pa ularly raucous civil rights sue. The IRA campaign had begun in earnest. He did h in reforms in housing, disba the B Special Police and pa laws to end discrimination employment. But he was n a radical and did not seem realize that this was a situa which would urgently need r cal solutions.

Between 1968 and 1970 he on very bad terms with Wil and in 1970 a prostate oper left him with a kind of me cholic resignation which exp ed itself in a genuine relinqu ment of the competition for l ership.

But as someone once said politics, where there's there's hope." In this case death but resignation rehi him. There is hardly any d now that Wilson plant judicious blade in Denis He back just a few days before knew he was going to resign allowing Healey to make brutal assault on the rebel left in the vote-of-confid issue.

Healey only picked up 38 in a second round which Callaghan 141 and the le outsider Michael Foot 133. ever, Callaghan has affirmed wish to keep Healey as chan lor of the exchequer.

Foot's Presence

But Michael Foot, a man never reached office until age of 60, is now a formid presence in the Labor p having polled 137 against laghan's 176.

Foot will add another di sion to Callaghan's govern of consent and apparent cons tion. He is of the intelle left, a disciple of Hazlitt, Oxford scholar, a fiery o of the old school. He is a j nalist who shone in the Conse tive Evening Standard Lord Beaverbrook in the and later became managing of Tribune, the organ of Labor party's left.

Whether he remains secre of employment or success claims higher rank in the C net, Foot, with his strong lowing, will bring back politics of moral issues and alism.

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Deft Satire On Politics— rench Style

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

US, April 6 (IHT).—Satires bout politicians often pro- good entertainment. The h film "Les Œufs Brouil- (at the Mercury, the ABC the Montparnasse) is deft delicious satire most of the though it exhausts itself be- it is done and in its final falls off uncertain how and to let go.

l Santoni—and his scenar- Jean Curtelin and Jean- e Carrière—begin with a ng idea. Their approach is ct. Instead of presenting a al panorama they sneak d the scenes, a grotesque

French president is advised s Machiavellian aide to stress ommon touch. Garbage col- s tolling in the chilly dawn vhisked by police escort to fast at the Elysée, to tell troubles to the president. A for "the common man" is urated and he is found in erson of a wistful saxophone r who lives a commonplace nce with his ordinary wife ordinary apartment. The lent invites himself to dine the couple and suggests that dim-witted representative of people join him for a few to observe how the govern- operates.

nonentity sits in on cabinet ngs and flies hither and yon e company of the president spect the state of the na- He becomes something of blic figure himself. He is iewed and photographed and s banalities are reported in ress. The president's stock in the polls. His function plished, "the common man" ominiously dropped.

e the lampoon sags for it nlikely that a publicized hitman would get the rough nent handed out to the sax r. He would probably be led in a minor post.

s Œufs Brouillés" is so , so brisk and so funny dur- is first three quarters that ungrateful to complain that finale is inferior. In any it is delightfully acted ghout. Michel Lonsdale as resident has an easy charm would certainly win votes keep him in power and, h the situations have ob- ly been inspired by Valéry rd d'Estaing's public rela- policies, he avoids any king of the President, creat- n original character. Jean- e Brialy is amusing as the al adviser and Jean Carmet s comedy with a soupçon of s as "the common man."

* * *

in Courneau directed "Police



Michel Lonsdale, left, and Jean Carmet in "Les Œufs Brouillés."

Python 357" (at the George V, the Français and the Marignan-Pathé) in imitation of the Hollywood crime thriller. Its only novelty is a mistake. He gives away the secret of its central murder to the audience and thus robs his film of stronger suspense. The script concerns two police inspectors in love with the same woman and her slaying. A movie melodrama of scant originality, it has been received in some critical quarters as though it were something by Dostoevski or Kafka. This misplaced praise may be due to the effective acting with Yves Montand and François Périer as the rivals and with Simone Signoret as Périer's crippled wife. Courneau has packaged the familiar goods neatly and his new motion picture is the latest best seller of the French screen's *série noire*.

* * *

"Oublie-Moi, Mandoline" (at the Paris), saddled with a defeatingly idiotic title, boasts in its advertising of not being pornographic. This is about all that can be said of this unpretentious, unaffected, uninteresting little comedy in which the pure innocence of a loving young pair outshines the naughty deeds of those around them. How, one wonders, was financing for such innocuous twaddle raised?

* * *

More expensive fiddle-faddle is to be found in "Lisztomania," Ken Russell's delirious extravaganza (at the Publicis Champs-Elysées and the Paramount-Opéra) in which Liszt in nightmarish visions appears as a hippie indulging in Palladium witticisms and dirty jokes. A phantasmagoric production number relates that Richard Wagner was the spiritual father of Adolf Hitler. Bad taste and nosy pretense, one might imagine, could go no further. But wait. Rudolph Valentino is to be the subject of Russell's next film biography—with Nureyev as the screen idol.

* * *

The "Hollywood au Marais" exposition (at 28 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois) displays the costumes worn by many famous stars. These were first assembled by Diana Vreeland for exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. You may see Greta Garbo's clothes for "Camille," "Romance" and "Queen Christina"; Fred Astaire's dress suit for "Top Hat"; Mae Murray's black satin creation for the waltz in "The Merry Widow"; Vivien Leigh's dresses for "Gone With The Wind"; Jean Harlow's dishabille for "Personal Property"; Clark Gable's dressing gown; Joan Crawford's dinner dress for "Letty Lynton"; Hedy Lamarr's flowing cape for "Samson and Delilah" and Marilyn Monroe's extensive screen wardrobe.

* * *

The third channel of French television is treating its spectators to a revival of several of Greta Garbo's silent films on Sunday evenings. The idea of such a program is sound, but its execution is to be lamented. No silent film should ever be shown without music. If you doubt it, look at these. When originally released they went forth with exacting musical scores that smoothed their course and served for dramatic emphasis. To see them without music imparts a ghostly air to them. "The Temptress," Garbo's second American film and, all considered, perhaps the best of her Hollywood vehicles, suffered damaging projection two Sundays ago and last Sunday, "Love," a free adaptation of Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina," in which she had John Gilbert as her partner, was slaughtered beyond recognition. Not only was it run off at a dizzying pace and minus a single note of music—despite its scenes of church ceremonies, gypsy choirs and St. Petersburg balls, but the copy used was in wretched condition, light-struck and ragged and with such a want of bridging titles that it was difficult to follow the action. Admirers of cinematic art should voice protest at this use of famous motion pictures.

FASHION

Saint Laurent Shifts Gears With Feminine Fall Clothes

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 6 (IHT).—The world of fashion owes a lot to Yves Saint Laurent. This morning, he delivered a superbly disciplined as well as highly salable fall ready-to-wear collection. Even by his own standards, which are high, it can be said that Saint Laurent outdid himself.

It was a rare moment, a sort of bonus when both buyers and press, piled six deep in a huge theater, were in complete agreement. The applause, that punctuated the show all the way through, broke out at the end into a roaring, standing ovation.

Leave it to Saint Laurent to swim against the tide. Having taken the tailored, masculine look as far as he possibly could in his last collection, he drops it cold—and lets everybody else copy him. By now, he is miles ahead again with the opposite: the prettiest, most feminine Russian peasant look for daytime and an outrageously glittered-to-death Moroccan look for evening.

Having put pants on the map, now he's turned his back on them and has skirts all the way through his collection. Except for some skinny, black velvet, gold trimmed pants, a fun idea inspired again by Morocco.

While he discards a lot of his previous looks, Saint Laurent is nonetheless consistent for he develops basic shapes that he has shown before. He had the full-sleeved peasant blouse with big gathered skirt before—but made of poplin—for summer. He always liked babushkas tied over the head and shawls draped around the shoulders. But he goes all the way this time and makes them look different by using brilliant colors and rich fabrics.

He also had the Moroccan look last season. But it was rustic then. Now, he gives it the deluxe, gilt-edged treatment and takes it all the way from Berber peasant to Sheherazade.

Saint Laurent can also be thanked for clearing the air of all the bundled-up, rustic, rugged and generally shapeless looks all over Paris this week. No knickers, no blousons, no parkas, no layers upon layers for him. No tough, workers' boots either. For him, women are soft and sexy again.

Some details ran through this well-thought-out and put-together collection. Piping and braid in contrasting colors made everything, including simple knit duffle coats, new and exciting. The black wool braid used for daytime was replaced by gold piping for evening.

He did not touch mohair or the other fuzzy fabrics that everyone else has shown this week. Instead, he had smooth broadcloths, plaids, wool voiles but especially velvet, which, used all the way through the collection, added another luxurious dimension to daytime clothes. His play on paisley wool voiles and the way he mixed different patterns was also amazing.

The outstanding coat, sure to be copied to death, is a pretty, high-waisted Mongolian number with full dancing skirt down to mid-boot. This came in a variety of fabrics and colors including black velvet.

Having done all he could with solid colors, and just when you think it is all over, Saint Laurent is at it again, this time with prints—small Liberty flowers for the blouses and big, rich florals for the skirts—again, in colors that are a feast for the eyes.



Brigitte Muus/Sipa Press

Saint Laurent's velvet and taffeta double skirt.

The little cropped sleeveless vest worn by Turkish coffee servers is all through the collection. Dark, subdued and braided with black for daytime, it is made in velvet with gold embroidery for evening.

The other strong Moroccan influence was the hooded, braided and tasseled burnoose, thrown dramatically over one shoulder.

There is one outfit that is bound to make every chic party: It is a full, black, panne velvet skirt with a gold lamé blouse, a longish, gold-piped velvet jacket and a gold and black braided cummerbund. The most dramatic evening numbers, all solid gold lamés, were right out of "A Thousand and One Nights."

The newest evening shape was a half-velvet, half-taffeta skirt, with the velvet strongly, sexily cinching the hips while the taffeta flew out in many folds over a double, often contrasting skirt.

In short, a buyer could come to Paris today, go straight to Saint Laurent's and go right back home with nothing but winners in his bag.

Surprising, Psychologist Says

ooks: How They Affect First Encounters

STON, April 6 (AP).—Looks may not be thing, but they dominate first impressions in that are surprising, a Boston University ologist says.

example, Leonard Saxe says, homely men attractive wives usually are thought to be gent, trustworthy and successful.

e assume equality in a relationship, Mr. Saxe They figure that a homely husband must something else going for him, such as brains, is married to a good-looking woman.

the other hand, handsome men linked to iful women are considered the least intel- and trustworthy—and least likely to be in marriage. People figure that an attrac- ian doesn't require any special characteristics, gs.

e than three years ago Mr. Saxe, who is an ant professor of psychology, and Daniel Bar- f Tel Aviv University began studying physical ctiveness and the way it shapes the roles that e play in life. Their findings were reported day.

Saxe said that they chose portraits from a e yearbook and asked students to evaluate them on a 1-to-7 scale of physical attractiveness. Photos of those consistently rated 2 and 6 were paired in different combinations and shown to 128 men and women.

"We asked them to look at each photograph and speculate on the person's personality, popularity, level of education, social and economic background and future happiness," Mr. Saxe said.

Homely men paired with attractive women got top ratings for income, occupational status, intelligence and educational attainments. Handsome men paired with attractive women got the lowest ratings.

Beautiful women, regardless of their partners' appearance, got higher ratings than homely women, with one exception, he said. Homely women married to homely men were considered most likely to achieve marital happiness.

"I would like to find out if physical appearance plays only a short-term role in initial encounters, or whether its effects are long-lasting," he said.

"Women's roles in American society are obviously changing, but if we are to develop a nonsexist society, then stereotypes such as those based on attractiveness must be eliminated," Mr. Saxe said.

the Arts Agenda

urice Béjart's "Acqua Alta," d last year for the Inter- al Dance Festival at Ven- s currently having a series rformances through April 11 e Cirque Royal in Brussels. choreographer's "Notre ," which had its first per- nces earlier this year in els, and since then in other ean cities, returns to Paris series of seven performances e Théâtre des Champs- s from April 21 to 28.

* * *

di's "Macbeth," in a new ction staged by Rhoda Le- designed by Robert Israel onducted by Michael Gielen, ng given a series of 10 per- nces during April by the erlands Opera. Pauline y, Jan Blinkhof, Ulrick Jan Derksen and Arley sing the principal roles.

* * *

bes's ballet "Sylvia" will be April 10 by the Vienna Opera in a new production choreography by Laszlo Other performances this are scheduled for April 12 3.

* * *

bert von Karajan will con- and stage a new production agner's "Lohengrin," with by Günther Schneider- sen and costumes by es Wakhevitch, on April 10, d 17, as the main offering s year's Salzburg Easter al. Concerts, with Karajan cting the Berlin Philhar- , include Verdi's Requiem, Mahler's Sixth Symphony and a Webern, Berg, Strauss program.

* * *

The April 11 concert in the Paris Opéra 6:30 p.m. chamber music series brings a rare performance of André Caplet's "Conte Fantastique" for harp, string quartet and speaker, with harpist Suzanne Cotelle and Jean-Claude Balard as the speaker. Caplet (1872-1925) was also well known as a conductor, in which capacity he was in musical charge of the world premiere in 1911 of Debussy's "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastien." Also on the program is Brahms's Clarinet Quintet.

* * *

The Festival de Pâques, the annual festival of sacred music at Lourdes, France, opens April 16 with a performance of Bach's St. John Passion. Other performances include Bach's Easter Oratorio, Charpentier's Te Deum, Mozart's "Coronation" Mass, Brahms's Requiem and Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," all conducted by Kurt Redel with the Pro Arte Orchestra of Munich and the Philharmonica Hungarica and choruses from Nuremberg and San Sebastian, as well as an organ recital by Michel Chapuis.

* * *

The third Printemps Musical de Paris, from April 14 to 30, will include four concerts in Paris and, for the first time, five in different *villes nouvelles* in the Paris area. The opening concert of the Paris Conservatory Orchestra under Georges Sebastian will be given at the Salle Gaveau and repeated April 15 in Cergy-Pontoise. The Ensemble Ars Nova, the pianist Laurence Alix, and the Ensemble 2e2m of Champigny will give concerts at the Faculté de Droit-Assas in Paris and the first two will repeat their program in the suburbs. The Debussy Trio performs April 27 in Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines and the Parrenin Quartet April 25 in Evry. The programs are devoted to a wide range of 20th-century music, including first performances of a new work by Michel Philippot by the Ensemble 2e2m, a new quartet by Jean-Pierre Le and Adrienne Clostre's "Nietzsche" by the Via Nova, and the first French performance of Elliott Carter's Sonata by Laurence Alix.

* * *

The New American Music Ensemble's final concert of the season will be given April 14 at the American Cultural Center in Paris with a program of works by John Harbison, Mario Davidovsky, Elaine Barkin, Roly Yttrehus, Stephen Chatman and Brian Fennelly.

* * *

Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande" is scheduled by the Grand Théâtre in Geneva in a production conducted by Reynald Giovaninetti and staged by Günter Roth in sets by Günther Schneider-Siemssen and with costumes by Yasmin Zogin. Frederika von Stade and Eric Tappy sing the title parts, with other principal roles taken by Gabriel Bacquier, Anton Diakov, Arlette Chedel, Adrienne Delor and Michel Bouvier. Performances are scheduled for April 20, 22, 24, 26, 30 and May 1.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 6

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	18	388	47¼	46⅝	46⅞+	¼
51⅝	38	ACF In 2.60	10	18	51¼	51	51⅛+	⅜
10¼	8⅛	AcmeCly .50	7	26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .97e		25	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
5¼	4	Adms Millis	13	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
13½	7¼	Addressog	17	227	10⅞	10¼	10⅝+	½
9¾	7¼	AdvInv .16e		20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	16	381	27⅞	27½	27⅝+	⅜
10⅞	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	155	14	13⅝	13¾	
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	22	25	5	4⅞	5	
82⅝	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	20	56	80	79½	80 +	⅝
20⅝	13	AirbnFrt .60	14	17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
26½	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	90	25⅝	25½	25½	
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	7	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	
25¾	18⅛	Akzona 1.20	37	9	23½	23	23⅜+	⅜
15⅞	10⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
109½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z3410	108½	108¼	108½	
91½	77¼	AlaP pf8.28		z40	85½	85½	85½—	1½
17½	11⅝	Alaskin .15e	8	53	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅜
19½	14	Albanyin .60	17	15	17¾	17⅝	17¾+	⅜
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	23	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅞	18⅝	Albertsn .72	8	34	19⅝	19	19⅛—	⅞
28⅞	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	41	150	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
18⅞	14⅞	AlcoStd .68	6	151	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
23	21⅜	AlconLb .28	21	10	24½	24¼	24½+	¼
9¼	6⅛	Alexdrs .36e	6	311	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11¾	7½	AllegCp .95e	13	75	10⅛	9¾	9⅝—	⅜
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	5	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		15	43	43	43¼+	½
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	82	18⅝	18	18⅛	
15⅝	9¼	AllenGrp .50	13	46	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝+	¼
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	195	41⅝	41	41⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10	AlldMnt .60	7	24	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
14	10⅛	AlldProd .60		7	13⅞	13¼	13¼—	⅛
59¼	45⅛	AlldStr 1.70	8	179	54⅞	54	54¼—	⅜
4½	2¼	Alld Supmkt		43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
18⅞	11⅞	AllisChal .40	8	390	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
9¼	6¾	AllrtAut .56	9	8	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
8⅞	6½	AlphaP Ind	11	18	8½	8¼	8½+	¼
51¼	38½	Alcoa 1.34	28	243	48	47¼	47⅜+	⅜
41½	33¾	AmalSug 3a	3	12	38¼	37⅝	38⅛+	⅛
56½	47	Amax 1.75	12	66	55	54⅝	54⅝—	⅛
137¾	115	Amax pf5.25		2	133¼	133½	133½—	½
54⅞	53	Amax pfB 3		28	54⅝	54¼	54½+	⅛
17¼	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	19	16⅝	16½	16½	
8⅝	4⅞	Amcord .32	9	137	9	8⅝	9 +	⅜
21⅞	16½	Amerce 1.20	7	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	A Hess .20b	6	414	20½	19⅝	19⅞—	¼
52⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		41	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	
21⅛	15¼	AAirFlt .48	9	92	17	16⅝	17 +	¼
12⅞	8⅝	Am Airlin		513	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	¼
15⅜	11¾	A Baker .80	5	26	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
43½	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	8	106	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	
30¼	19½	AmBdcst .80	29	663	28⅞	27⅞	28⅛+	½
12¼	9¼	AmBldM .40	8	9	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	94	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝+	⅛
23⅛	21	A Can pf1.75		2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜+	½
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28⅛	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	9	438	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
26½	22⅛	ADistTel .64	13	22	24¼	24	24¼—	¼
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		4	6⅛	6½	6⅝	
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		3	13½	13½	13½	
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	805	22¼	21⅞	22⅛+	¼
15	10	AFamily .28	9	172	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		20	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z540	9½	9½	9½	
24¼	22⅜	AG Bd 1.96e		z26	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		30	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
16⅞	13½	A Gnins .60	8	26	15⅜	15¼	15⅜—	¼
25⅛	22	A Gin pf1.80		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
17½	15	A Gins pf.90		3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
13¼	13	AmHoist .80	5	40	16⅞	16½	16½—	¼
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	23	877	36¼	35¾	36	
167	147	A Home pf 2		2	161	161	161 +	1
37¾	29½	AmHosp .34	24	144	35¾	35⅛	35⅜—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Am Invest		9	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
10½	5⅞	A Medici .12	9	113	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	145	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
7¾	5¼	Am Motors		397	6⅞	6	6	
37⅜	32¾	A NatG 2.64	7	272	37¼	36⅞	37	
12¼	8⅛	AmSeat .20	6	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	¼
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	11	22	11½	11¼	11¼—	¼
27⅞	16⅛	AmStand 1	11	242	27⅛	26⅞	27 +	½
76¾	54½	A Std pf4.75		178	76	74⅞	75 +	¾
8¼	6⅛	AmSterll .30	11	43	7	6⅞	6⅞	
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.60	6	22	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
58⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	17	853	57¼	56½	57 +	¼
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		31	59⅞	59⅝	59⅝	
47⅞	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		111	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛+	¼
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	6	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
19¼	16¼	Ameron 1	6	4	17¼	17¼	17¼—	¼
10⅛	5½	AmesD .10e	5	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24¼	19¼	Ametek 1	9	35	22⅞	22¼	22⅝—	¼
24⅛	19	AMF In 1.24	12	181	20⅞	20⅜	20½—	¼
19⅞	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	31	18½	18½	18½	
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	45	564	33⅜	32½	33⅛+	1
12	8¼	Ampco .40a	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅛	Ampex Corp	21	167	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
3⅞	1¾	Amrep Corp		15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
44⅜	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	32	42⅜	42¼	42⅜+	⅜
8	7⅜	Amstr pf.68		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
41½	36⅛	Amsted	6	27	38	37⅝	37⅝—	¼
8	5⅝	Amfel .32	7	38	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
26¼	17⅛	Anacond .60		69	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
25⅞	24⅞	Anacond wd		76	25¼	25	25 —	⅜
30⅛	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	9	61	29⅞	29½	29⅝	
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	7	17	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝+	⅞
8¼	6	Angelica .12	9	53	6⅝	6½	6½	
10½	7¼	Anixter .16	6	27	9	9	9	
15¾	10¼	Apache .50	8	53	15¼	15	15	
28⅝	23⅝	Apco Oil	172	5	27½	27½	27½	
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		41	3	3⅛	3	
17⅞	13½	APL Corp 1	5	90	15⅛	15¼	15¼—	¼
84½	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z150	81	81	81 —	⅜
75½	68	ApPw pf7.40		z30	75½	75½	75½+	1½
4⅛	2½	Applid Mag	18	13	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
60⅛	47⅛	ARA Sv 1.06	17	7	57⅜	57½	57⅝+	½
13⅛	9¼	ArcataN .44	8	69	13⅛	13	13⅛+	¼
27¼	21½	ArchDan .20	13	180	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Enir	22	32	5⅛	5	5	
3½	2	Arlstar		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	15¼	ArizPSv 1.36	6	68	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
110	103⅝	ArlPpf 10.70		z420	108¼	108	108	
8½	6	ArkBest .35r		72	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
25	21⅛	ArkLGs 1.70	7	74	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	½
4⅛	2½	Arlen RltyD		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	4½	Armada Cp	14	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
35½	26¾	Armco 1.60a	9	140	32¾	32⅞	32¼+	⅛
32⅜	27	Arm pf 2.10		14	31¾	31½	31¾+	⅛
32⅞	22⅞	ArmstCk .80	23	183	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
49½	46¾	ArmC pf3.75		z100	49	49	49 +	1½
18⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	8	10	17	16¾	17 —	⅛
15½	9⅛	Arvin .13e	17	48	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
33	21⅛	ASA Ltd .80		661	22⅞	21½	22⅞+	1⅜
20	13⅛	Asarco .60	23	341	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	224	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅛
40	33¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	43	38	38	38	
31⅞	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	6	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅛
14¼	8¾	Ath'one .60	5	19	13⅛	13	13¼	
4¼	1⅝	Atlco Mtg		25	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	⅛
19¼	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
98½	81	AtlRich 2.50	15	393	90½	89⅝	90¼+	⅜
165½	137	AtlRch pf 3		7	151¾	151¾	151¾+	1¾
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		65	60⅛	60	60⅛+	¼
5	3¼	Atlas Corp	16	2739	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	7	193	11⅛	10¾	11 +	⅜
65¾	54	AutData .40	32	163	66	65	65¾+	1⅛
7½	4⅛	Autmind .20	7	109	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
12⅞	4½	Avco Corp	3	247	12⅛	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		24	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
33½	18⅝	AvcoCp pf		21	33⅛	33	33 —	⅛
29⅞	23⅝	Averyint .30	44	11	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+	⅜
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	8	18	14⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
20½	10⅛	Avnetinc .50	9	193	19⅝	18⅞	19 —	⅜
44¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.60	18	554	43⅝	42⅞	43¼+	⅜

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	109	28⅞	28¼	28⅝+	⅜
13⅛	4⅛	Bache .40e	7	114	12	11⅞	11⅞+	¼
12⅞	6⅞	Bakerin .24	9	18	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
54	41	Bakrintl .42	18	120	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝+	¼
10¾	8⅛	BaldDH .60	6	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅝—	⅛
17⅝	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	13	248	17½	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	66	23⅞	23	23⅛+	⅛
55½	50	Balt pfB4.50		z.0	53	53	53 —	1½
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	16	22	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	¼
32⅞	24⅞	Bandag .05e	19	121	27½	27	27	
9⅛	4½	Bangr Punt	4	187	8⅛	7⅜	8 +	⅜
18⅞	12½	BangP pf 2		11	17	16⅝	17 +	½
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	24	32⅞	32	32⅝+	⅝
6⅛	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	19	16	15¾	16 —	⅛
35⅝	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	77	35	34⅜	34¾+	⅛
27⅞	25⅛	BnkT pf2.50		17	27⅝	27¼	27⅜+	⅛
30⅝	26½	BarbOil 1.60		4	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
18	13⅝	BardCR .22	16	25	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
10¾	7⅝	Basicinc .60	6	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅝	23	BatesMf .80	6	10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
39⅛	29	BauschL .60	13	88	38⅝	37⅝	37½—	⅜
45⅝	38	BaxtLab .21	29	320	41⅞	41	41⅝—	⅛
20⅝	17⅛	BayStG .88	5	8	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
28	17	Bearing .40	13	33	27⅝	27⅜	27½—	⅜
25⅞	21⅛	BeatFds .76	14	951	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
28⅝	23⅝	Beckmn .28	18	37	26	25⅞	26 +	⅛
42⅞	35½	BectDick .50	19	198	39¼	38⅝	38⅞+	⅛
22⅞	14	BeechA .75b	9	89	21⅞	21¼	21½+	⅛
17⅞	13⅛	Beker .28	4	114	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
19⅛	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	7	171	19	18¾	18¾+	⅛
20⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	5	17¾	17½	17¾	
11.44	7	BekdHe .30b	10	24	11	10¾	11	
25½	15	Bell How .84		54	23¼	22½	22½—	⅛
19⅞	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	13	8	20	19⅞	20 +	⅜
61⅝	44	Bendix 2.28	11	145	59¼	58⅝	59 +	¾
92	66	Bendix pf 3		12	91	90	90½+	⅜
23⅛	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	7	169	23	22⅝	23 +	⅜
58⅛	46½	Benef pf4.30		1	55½	55½	55½+	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	Bnft 5pf 2.50		z10	27	27	27	
4⅛	1⅝	BenfStd Mtg		27	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
2⅜	⅜	Benguet B	6	29	2⅜	2	2	
5⅛	2⅝	Berkey Pho		73	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
39¼	15⅞	Best Prod	17	129	37⅜	37	37⅜+	⅜
43	33	BethStl 2	8	687	42½	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
81	58	BigThr .52b	21	201	70⅝	70½	70⅝+	⅛
28⅜	23⅛	BlackDr .40	38	270	24⅞	24	24⅞	
11¼	5	BlairJhn .32	10	83	10⅞	10½	10½	
10⅛	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	12	16⅝	.6⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	15⅜	BlockHR .60	19	96	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
48½	37⅛	BlueBell 1	9	102	47	45⅝	46⅝+	1⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		44	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
29½	24⅜	Boeing 1	8	167	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	⅛
30⅛	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	268	29	28⅝	28⅞—	⅛
25⅞	21	BkMont 1.60	7	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	9	181	29	28½	28½—	¼
29⅝	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	12	145	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
4⅞	2⅜	Bormans	6	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅝	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	33	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞—	⅛
91⅝	87⅛	BosE pf8.88		z60	88⅝	87½	87⅞—	1
12	10⅛	BosE pf1.17		29	11½	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Braniff .20	12	537	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
19⅝	15⅛	BraunCF .50	6	24	17⅞	17½	17½	
56⅝	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	20	38	56⅛	55⅛	55⅞+	⅛
79	66⅛	BristMy 1.80	17	.87	75	74⅞	74⅞+	½
48⅛	43⅛	BristM pf 2		2	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
12⅞	11	BritPet .35e	18	130	11¾	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
35⅝	25⅞	BrkwGl 1.20	8	75	31	30¼	31 +	⅝
18⅛	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
13⅞	11⅞	BrownCo .30	5	3	12	12	12	
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	17	48	25	24½	24⅞—	¼
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8¼	6⅞	BrwnFer .20	20	179	8	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	16	145	15⅞	15	15⅛+	⅛
19	11	BrushW .50	11	10	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
27⅛	18	BucyEr .56	17	209	25	25⅛	25⅛	
16⅞	9⅞	BuddCo .80	10	117	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
6⅛	4⅝	Buc Ind .24t	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25¼	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	7	9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
8¼		Bulova .05p		2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
2⅞	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		5	20⅞	25⅛	20⅞	
7⅝	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		120	6⅝	6⅝	6½+	⅛
16⅝	11¾	Bunkr pf1.50		9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
34	27⅛	Burlind 1.20	15	167	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝—	⅜
40⅛	31⅝	BurlNo .30e	9	147	37½	36¼	37½+	⅜
28⅝	24⅝	Burndy .88	13	4	27½	27½	27½	
108	83⅛	Burrghs .68	26	539	107¼	105⅝	106¼+	1

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4½	2	CabCab For		15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
27⅞	18⅝	Cabot Cp .92		57	23⅜	22⅞	23¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Cadence Ind		9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3¼	Caesars Wrl	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	5	Cal Finanl	9	42	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
15¼	10⅛	Callahn .60r	17	34	14	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅛	1¼	Camrn Brn		33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅜
27½	18⅛	CampRL .60	16	100	22¾	21⅝	22⅛+	⅜
37⅞	31¼	CamSp 1.36	11	152	34	33⅝	33¾+	¼
90	40⅝	CanSoRy 3a	12	z370	79	78⅛	78¼—	1¾
17⅛	13	CdnPac .85e	7	43	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
12⅛	10⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	16	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
52⅝	42¼	CapCitis .20	15	x69	50	49⅝	50 +	⅞
24⅛	19¼	CapHold .40	11	80	20⅛	20	20	
	⅝	Capit Mtg		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
65⅞	48⅛	Carbor 1.70	9	55	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Carling OKe		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Carlisle .88	13	4	13½	13⅛	13½	
	5⅝	CaroFrg .20		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
21⅛	19⅝	CaroPw 1.60	8	163	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
29⅝	26⅝	CarP pf2.67		8	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
33⅞	27⅛	CarTec 1.60	8	15	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜+	¼
18⅝	11⅛	CarrCp .52	46	463	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅜
32¼	30⅛	Carr pf2.25		z20	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
6⅞	12⅛	CarrGn .58e		5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
25⅛	22	CartHaw .90	14	167	24	23⅞	23⅞	
42⅛	38	CartHw pf 2		6	42	41⅞	42 +	1
8⅛	6½	CartWall .40	17	14	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
11	8⅛	CascNGs .92	6	40	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
18⅝	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	52	17	16½	16½	
91½	69⅝	CaterpTra 2	12	348	85⅝	85	85⅛+	⅛
58	46⅝	CBS 1.66	13	111	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛+	⅜
2⅜	1⅝	CCI Corp		62	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅝	15¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	7	7	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	½
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	16	105	53¼	53⅝	53⅝—	⅛
14	7⅞	Centex .12	30	203	13⅝	13⅜	13½	
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅞	14	CenIlLt 1.60	11	35	17⅛	16⅞	17	
31½	27⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z27970	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
29⅛	26	CnILt pf2.62		z800	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	
14⅞	12⅞	CenlIPS 1.20	8	20	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
22⅛	18⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	22	19⅛	19⅛	19½—	¼
15⅛	14	CeMPw 1.34	8	6	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+	⅛
18⅝	14⅛	CenSoW 1.20	9	211	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
16	14⅛	CenSoya .60	8	65	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
23⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.36	9	110	21½	21⅛	21½	
34⅝	19¼	CenDat .10e	18	265	33⅝	32⅝	32⅞—	⅜
22	15	Cert-teed .65	16	333	22⅝	21⅜	22⅞+	⅜
27⅛	21⅛	CessnaAir 1	11	17	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
28⅞	18	Champint 1	13	235	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
28⅞	18⅛	Chml pfl.20		26	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅜
13⅞	11¾	ChamSp .64	10	127	13	12¾	13 +	⅛
5⅞	3⅞	CharlCo .05e	3	71	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
26⅛	21⅝	Charlr NY 2	5	42	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅜
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		39	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
32¾	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	6	465	31	30⅝	30½+	⅛
11	7⅞	Chelsea .40	12	17	10	9⅞	10 +	½
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	5	101	43⅛	42½	42⅝—	¼
37⅝	30⅝	ChmNY 2.88	5	99	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝—	⅛
50⅛	40⅝	ChesVa 1.90	9	16	48⅝	47⅝	48 +	⅜
64⅝	56	Chesbg 1.32	21	152	60	59⅝	59½—	⅛
40	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	9	60	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞+	⅛
33	16⅝	ChIEalf .65a	11	8	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
14	8⅛	Chi Milw pf		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
35⅛	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	10	36	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	ChkFull .10t		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5	Chris Craft		997	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	
10½	8	ChrsCft pf 1		1	10	10	10 +	⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Chromal .70	7	21	13½	13¼	13⅝—	⅛
67	53	Chroma pf 5		4	66	65½	66 +	1½
21⅛	10⅛	Chrysler		1639	20⅛	19½	20⅛+	⅜
1⅞	5-64	Chrysler wt		338	11-128	1-16	9-128—	1-128
4⅛	2⅛	CI Rit Inv		5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	7	7	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	CinnGE 1.64	10	73	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
102¼	99¼	CinG pf9.52		z8920	102⅛	102	102 —	¼
55½	50	CinG pf4.75		z20	52	52	52 —	¼
32	18⅛	CinMila 1.40	14	15	31	30⅛	30⅞+	⅛
34⅛	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	243	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Citicorp .96	13	1379	36½	36	36½+	⅛
46⅛	38⅜	CitiesSv 2.40	9	126	44	42⅝	44 +	⅛
5	1⅛	CtzSR .30e		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7	Citylnvst .66	13	168	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
22	6½	Citylnv pf B2		55	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
10¾	10	Cityh pf1.10		74	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
42½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	12	79	40⅝	40¼	40⅝—	⅛
13⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	16	42	12	11½	11⅞—	⅜
6	4⅛	CLC Am .24	9	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
64⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	24	65⅛	65	65⅝+	⅝
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	43	29½	29⅛	29½+	⅛
119¼	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z140	118½	117¾	117¾—	⅛
14⅞	11⅜	CloroxCo .52	13	161	13½	13¼	13⅛	
7⅛	7⅛	CluetPea .40	9	191	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
13⅜	10⅛	CluettP pf 1		6	12½	12½	12½	
16⅝	8	CMIInv Cp		152	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛+	⅛
8¼	5⅜	CNA Finl	12	32	8	7⅞	7⅞	
14	11⅝	CNA pfA1.10		44	13	12¼	12⅞—	⅛
12½	11	CNA I 1.08a		20	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝+	⅛
1⅝	⅛	CNA Larw		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	4⅝	CNA pf1.16k		3	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
14⅞	7⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	127	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
24⅞	18½	CstSG pf1.83		10	22⅝	22½	22¼+	⅛
19⅛	13⅝	CstSG pf1.19		11	17½	17⅛	17½—	⅜
95¼	82	CocaCol 2.65	22	295	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝+	⅞
9⅝	7¼	CocaBtlg .40	14	432	8⅝	8⅛	8¼—	¼
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	15	12	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Coleco Ind	550	61	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
31¼	26⅛	ColgPal .76	16	501	27½	27⅛	27¼+	⅛
51½	46⅛	ColgP pf3.50		z100	48½	48½	48½—	½
15⅝	11⅛	CollinAik .56	19	218	14	13⅝	13⅝	
8½	4⅛	Collins Fd	10	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
24⅛	20	ColPenn .50	9	109	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
25	20⅛	ColonlSt 1.45	7	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
48⅛	28½	Coltind 2	6	106	44½	43½	43½—	1⅛
67	47½	Colt pf4.25		3	63⅞	63	63 —	¾
25⅞	19⅛	Colt pf1.60		1	25	25	25 —	⅛
26⅞	22⅝	ColGas 2.14	8	239	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅝
59⅝	56½	ColGs pf5.62		2	58⅛	58⅛	58¼+	½
58¼	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		9	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝+	⅝
7⅞	5⅛	Colum Pict	4	61	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
25¼	21⅝	ColSOh 2.04	7	113	24	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
18¼	12⅝	Combd Com	11	72	17	16½	17 +	½
41½	32¾	CombE 1.90	10	279	41	40	40⅛+	⅞
32	28	ComwE 2.40	10	143	29⅝	29⅝	29½—	⅛
98½	89	ComE pf8.40		1	95	95	95 +	1
31⅞	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		16	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		7	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅜
23¼	21¾	ComwE pf 2		4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
22⅝	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		15	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
21½	19	ComE pf1.42		8	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	ComwO .22t		215	11⅞	11	11⅛—	⅛
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp	10	35	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛+	⅜
8	4	Comput Sci	15	215	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
31⅛	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	159	29⅝	29	29¼+	⅛
13	8¼	ConAgr .12r	3	19	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
56⅝	37⅛	ConsMil 1.60	7	27	54⅝	54	54¼+	⅝
19⅝	12⅞	Congolm .50	15	77	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
18⅛	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25	20	Conrac .70	9	13	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
16	15	ConEd 1.30e	4	378	16⅛	16½	16⅝+	⅛
65⅝	55½	ConEd pf 6		6	61½	61⅛	61½+	¼
51⅛	44	ConEd pf 5		16	50	49¼	49¼+	1½
23½	19⅛	ConFds 1.36	43	135	20⅛	19⅝	20	
25⅛	18½	ConFrgt .70	17	229	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	45	26⅞	26½	26½—	¼
114	108¼	CnG pf 10.96		z30	112½	112½	112½	
21⅝	19	ConsuPow 2	8	411	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	¼
78	66	CnPw pf7.76		z2500	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜—	⅛
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z300	76⅝	76	76 +	1½
76¼	67½	CnPw pf7.68		z410	75⅝	75¼	75⅝+	⅜
75	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z4100	72⅝	72¼	72¼—	¼
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
68⅛	60⅛	CnPw pf5.50		12	65⅞	65	65⅞+	⅜
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z10	45	45	45 +	½
9⅛	5⅛	Cont Air Lin		134	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
31½	26⅛	ConCan 1.80	9	132	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
8	5	ContCop .50		30	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
50⅝	43⅝	ContlCo 2.80	15	179	50	49½	50 +	⅛
50	35⅝	ContlCo 2.32	8	130	49⅝	49	49⅝+	⅝
13¼	9⅞	ContlIP 1.28	16	17	12	11⅞	11⅞	
3	1⅝	Contl Rlyt		20	2⅜	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
70⅛	59⅛	ContOil 2	11	466	71	69⅝	70⅝+	1⅛
94	81¼	ContOil pf 2		1	95	95	95 +	3
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	11	231	13⅝	13⅛	13½+	⅛
26⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	11	402	27⅛	26½	26⅝	
48	40⅛	CnDt pf4.50		z10	45½	45½	45½	
30⅝	26⅝	Conwood 2a	8	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
6	2½	CookUn .20t	38	58	5	4⅞	4⅞	
33½	31⅝	Cooper Ind	11	51	33	32½	33 +	1
117¾	82½	Copl pfB2.50		1	116	116	116 +	1
8⅞	4⅞	Cooper Lab	19	40	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
17¼	12	CopT pf1.25		2	15½	15½	15½	
17⅝	16⅝	Copeind .60	12	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		73	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
51⅝	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b	7	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		46	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
72¼	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	27	201	72⅛	71¼	71½—	½
4	1¼	Cousins Mtg		27	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
10	6⅛	CowlesC .44	13	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
36½	28⅜	CoxBdct .45	14	9	34	33⅝	34 +	⅜
46½	42⅝	CPC Int 2.30	9	247	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
78⅝	47⅝	Crane 2.40	5	65	66⅝	66⅛	66½+	⅜
26⅝	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	1081	26	25¾	25¾+	⅛
42¼	35½	CrockN pf 3		13	41	40⅝	41 +	⅛
15½	10⅛	CrompK .88	12	49	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅜
26½	18⅞	CrouHJ .80b	11	37	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
70	51⅝	CroHl pf3.35		4	71	70⅝	71 +	1
22⅛	16⅞	Crown Cork	8	308	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	½
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	14	334	45½	44⅞	45⅛+	⅜
26½	14⅞	CTS Cp .60	14	21	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅜
10⅛	7⅝	Culligan .40	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
33⅝	19⅝	CummEng 1		14	32½	32	32 —	⅝
100½	79	Cum pf7.50		z10	95	95	95	
12	11	Currinc 1.08		7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	11	CurtisWr .40	8	65	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
40¼	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	10	18	39½	39	39½—	⅜
24	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		33	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
31⅞	21½	Cyprus 1.40	11	61	31¼	30⅝	31 +	¼

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	8⅝	Damon .20		115	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
11¼	7	DanRiv .10e		94	11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
24½	20⅝	DanaCp .76	10	113	23⅞	23½	23⅝+	⅛
41	27½	Dartind .64b	11	70	36⅝	36¼	36⅝+	⅜
41	32¼	Dartind pf 2		38	40⅛	39⅝	40 +	⅛
60⅛	37⅛	Data Genl	37	122	60	59⅝	59⅞—	⅛
17¼	10⅝	Dayco .50b	6	6	16¼	16¼	16¼—	⅛
35½	26⅝	DaytHud .84	11	12	34¼	34¼	34¼+	⅜
19⅞	17¼	DaytPL 1.66	8	85	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	
117¼	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z210	117	117	117	
21⅝	10	DeanW .50a	5	59	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
70⅛	51⅝	Deere 1.50	11	490	68⅛	67⅛	67⅝+	⅜
13⅝	12⅝	DelmaP 1.20	9	84	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26⅞	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	86	25⅛	26	26⅛+	⅜
44⅝	37	DeltaAir .60	23	178	44	43⅝	44 +	⅛
5	3⅛	Deltec Intl	30	4	4⅛	4½	4½	
7⅛	4	Deltona Crp		44	6⅛	6¼	6⅛—	⅛
21⅝	19½	DennisMfg 1	9	9	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
25⅛	20¼	Dennys .32a	14	292	24¼	24	24⅛+	⅛
34⅝	27¾	Dentsply .80	17	9	31⅛	31⅛	31¼+	⅛
24⅝	15½	Deseret .25	19	152	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
11¼	5⅝	DeSoto in .20	20	23	10¼	10	10⅛+	¼
15	13¼	DetEdis 1.45	10	126	14¼	14⅛	14¼+	⅛
93	82¼	Det E pf9.32		z400	90½	89	90¼+	1½
76¼	66	Det E pf7.68		z20	75	75	75 —	½
74½	64	Det E pf7.36		z20	71½	71⅛	71½+	1¾
62	55⅝	Det E pf5.50		1	58	58	58 +	¼
27⅛	25	Det E pf2.75		12	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	¼
27⅛	25	DeE pfB2.75		12	25⅝	25¼	25½	
20	12⅝	Dexter .44	12	4	18⅛	18	18 —	⅝
13⅞	9	Dial Finl .60	7	42	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅜
42½	35⅝	Diamint 2	9	95	40	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
22⅝	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	49	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞+	⅜
76⅝	53⅝	DiamSh 1.80	10	329	70⅞	70	70⅝+	¼
87⅝	60⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		5	80	80	80 +	1
34⅛	24½	Dia pf D1.20		48	32	31½	31½	
11⅞	8	DickAB .40	11	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝—	⅛
10⅞	8¼	Dictaphn .60	14	38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
15	10⅝	Diebold .44	10	42	12⅞	12½	12⅝+	⅛
6⅛	4⅞	DiGiorgio	64	91	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
181½	135½	Digital Eqpt	39	154	182⅝	180	182⅝+	1
11⅛	7⅝	Dillingm .48	7	63	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
37½	30	DillonCo .96	15	3	34⅝	34¼	34⅜—	⅛
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	29	365	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛+	½
2⅜	1½	Diversfd In		18	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		37	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
17¾	11	DrPepper .36	26	105	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
44½	32½	DomeM .80a	12	22	39	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅛	DonLuJ .05e	16	135	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
24⅛	20¼	Donnelly .60	11	475	21½	20⅞	21⅛—	⅜
12	6⅛	Dorsey .10a	13	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
60	44	Dover 1.40	11	67	60	59⅝	60 +	1
114½	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	17	304	112	111¼	111⅞+	1¼
6⅞	4⅛	DPF Inc	64	33	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
26	22½	Dravo .95	9	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
79⅝	62¼	Dresser 1.50	10	206	79½	79	79½+	⅜
18⅝	18⅝	DrexBd 1.44		7	18	17⅞	18	
21⅞	17¼	DukeP 1.50	10	584	19⅝	19	19¼+	⅛
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z110	92	91	92 +	1
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z200	87	86½	86½	
87½	76	Duke pf6.75		1	81	81	81	
29⅝	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		12	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛
33⅝	27	DunBrad 1	18	50	28¾	28¼	28¾+	¼
5⅞	2⅝	Duplan Cp		24	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
161¼	125⅛	duPont 4.25e	28	420	150	148¼	149⅝+	1⅛
63	59½	duPnt pf4.50		7	63	62	62 +	⅛
49¼	44⅝	duPnt pf3.50		5	48⅝	48	48 —	1
19⅝	17⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	102	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
25¼	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z310	24	23	24	
30	27¼	DuqL pf2.75		z1440	29	28¼	28¼—	⅝
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	9	24	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
31⅞	21⅛	E Systems 1	10	84	32¼	31⅝	32 +	½
37¼	25½	EagleP 1.36	9	6	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
22⅞	18⅛	EascoCp .60	8	56	21	20⅝	20⅞+	¼
8⅞	4⅛	EastAir Lin		298	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
34⅞	23½	EastGsF .80	8	163	31¼	31⅛	31¼+	¼
16⅛	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
120½	104⅛	EastKd 1.56a	31	599	120¼	119⅛	119½—	⅛
38⅞	29½	Eaton 1.80	14	172	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛+	½
27½	23⅛	Echlin .48	19	31	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	¼
30	24⅝	EckrdJk .36	19	141	27	26⅝	26⅞	
21⅝	16⅛	EckdNC .32	11	4	19	19	19 +	⅛
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	9	3	55	55	55	
17¼	14¼	EG&G .14	14	42	16½	15⅝	16 —	⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	6	10	4⅛	4	4	
16½	12⅛	EDS .50a	11	41	13⅝	13	13	
3¼	1⅛	El Mem Mg		32	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅝	5	ElMM pf 1k		7	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
33½	15¼	ElginN .10e	14	22	31½	31¼	31¼—	¼
7⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	25	46	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝+	⅜
15⅝	11¼	ElPaso 1.10	8	281	13⅝	13½	13¾	
29⅜	28⅛	Eltra Cp	9	49	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
41½	34	EmerEl .80	21	403	37⅝	36⅝	37 —	¼
50½	42½	EmeryAir 1	28	31	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝+	1
15	8⅝	Emeryin .40	21	17	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
28⅝	22⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	43	27	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	EMI Lt .19e	15	106	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14⅝	13⅝	EmpDE 1.28	9	2	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
6⅛	5	EmD 5pf.50		z100	5½	5½	5½—	¼
16	31	EmpGas .20	5	21	12½	12	12⅝+	⅛
32	22⅝	EngIhdM 1	8	640	31	30	30⅛—	1
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32a	6	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	Ensarch 1.60	8	148	23¼	22⅝	23	
109⅝	105½	Ens pf 10.32		z70	110	110	110 +	¼
28	21½	Entex 1.20	7	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
30⅛	17⅝	Envirotech	12	54	28⅛	28	28 +	⅛
29	21⅝	Equifax 2	11	14	29	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
11⅝	7⅝	Equimrk .88	7	37	11	10⅝	11	
33½	29⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	10	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
21⅞	17⅛	EqulLf 2.34e	11	19	21½	21⅛	21½+	¼
42	31⅝	Esmark 1.52	8	141	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝+	½
8	4⅛	Esquire .32	14	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
10	5⅝	Esterline .32	10	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
49½	29½	Ethyl 1.40	7	23	42⅝	42½	42½	
9⅛	5	Evans Prod	12	741	9	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
20½	14⅝	ExCelO 1.10	7	124	20⅝	19⅞	20 —	⅛
20	18⅝	Excelr 1.76e		7	19½	19¼	19¼	
95⅝	85⅝	Exxon 5	8	775	95½	94½	94⅝—	⅛

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	14	32	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
9⅝	6⅞	Facet Entrp		30	8¼	8	8½—	⅛
53¼	36⅝	FairCam .80	21	380	41⅞	40⅝	41½	
10⅝	6⅛	Fairind .30	13	102	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛+	½
17	11⅛	Fairmt .68	10	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
18⅛	13½	Fairmt pf 1		7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
13⅞	9	Fansteel .40	13	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅜
7⅛	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	10	20	6⅞	6½	6⅝+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Farah Mfg	13	55	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders Cp		672	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
31¼	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	4	9	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞+	¼
18	12⅝	FedMogul 1	65	6	17½	17½	17½	
16⅞	14½	FedNMt .88	7	945	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
36⅞	24	FedPap 1.60	7	15	32⅜	32⅛	32½	
22⅞	16½	FPap pf1.20		4	21⅛	21⅛	21¼+	⅛
15	10¼	F Signl .60a	6	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
60	49⅝	FedDSt 1.36	16	153	57⅝	57⅛	57½—	⅛
36	21⅝	Ferro 1.10	11	64	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅜
13⅝	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5	3⅛	FidFin .64e	6	120	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
31¼	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	8	30	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
22⅝	15	FieldcrMl 1	7	60	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
11⅝	7¼	Filtrol Cp	5	6	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	FinSenB .28	6	121	13	12⅞	13 +	⅜
14⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	6	102	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26	21⅞	Firestn 1.10	9	346	23⅛	22½	22½	
16⅞	12¼	FstChar .61t	10	1501	17¼	16⅝	17 +	⅛
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	200	22¼	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
45	36⅝	FstInBn 1.10	13	30	44	43⅝	44 +	⅛
14	10⅝	FstMiss .36	2	44	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
29	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	369	29⅛	27⅞	29⅛+	1⅛
24	20⅛	FstNStBn 2	7	13	23⅛	23	23	
17⅞	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	12	135	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FstPa Mtg		5	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
11⅞	9⅝	FstUnR .96b	14	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	10	16	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
22⅛	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	7	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	10	6	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
13	10⅝	FishFds .40	6	21	11⅛	11	11	
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .20	11	67	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
20⅛	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	30	215	20⅝	20	20	
18⅞	13⅝	Fleming .80	9	20	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
12⅞	8⅛	FlgdVan .20	17	164	11⅛	10½	11 +	⅜
20¾	16	Flintkot 1.16	11	88	20⅛	20⅛	20½+	⅛
59⅝	50⅛	Flin pf4.50		z20	59	59	59 +	½
29⅞	25	Flin pfB2.25		44	28⅛	27½	27⅝—	1½
24⅞	16⅝	FlaE Coast	11	5	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞+	⅝
18	13⅝	FlaGas .90	6	52	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
30⅝	25⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	36	26⅝	26¼	26⅞+	⅜
28⅝	23⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	7	548	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
29⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.50	6	4	26⅛	26	26¼+	⅛
39⅝	33½	FluorCp .60	11	237	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝+	⅜
92⅞	80¼	Fluor pfB 3		1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝+	1
27⅞	19⅝	FMC 1	8	239	26	25½	25⅝—	⅛
39⅝	31¼	FMC pf2.25		6	37½	37	37½+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝+	⅛
14	10⅛	FooteCB .90	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
58⅞	42½	FordM 2.40	24	919	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝+	⅜
18	13½	ForMcK .92	6	209	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	½
29	23⅝	FMK pf1.80		18	25⅝	24	24 —	½
15¾	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		20	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
40⅛	28⅝	FtHowP .64	13	161	35⅝	34⅞	35 +	⅜
29⅞	21½	FosWh 1.10b	7	10	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝—	⅛
38½	27½	Foxboro .80	11	70	38⅛	36⅝	38⅛+	1⅝
34⅝	23¼	FrnkinM .60	15	328	35	33⅝	33⅝	
27¼	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	50	27	26⅝	26⅝	
25⅛	18⅝	Fruehf 1.60	12	54	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Fuqua Ind		241	9	8¼	8¼—	¼

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	5⅝	Gable Ind		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
17⅞	10⅝	GAF Cp .52	9	435	16⅛	15⅝	16	
22	15⅞	GAF pf 1.20		34	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
32⅝	26⅛	GATX 1.80	9	76	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝+	⅛
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
29½	25⅜	GamSK 1.40	6	150	29⅝	29	29 —	⅝
27	20¼	GamS pf1.75		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
40⅛	32⅝	Gannett .72	20	151	37	36½	37 +	⅛
31	23⅛	GardDen .76	16	32	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
16⅝	14⅝	Garfinkl .96	7	28	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
13⅛	11⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	8	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Gateway In	5	8	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	27	28	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
15⅞	9⅛	Gemini Cap		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
11⅝	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
46⅛	35⅝	GnADl .80b	17	24	44⅝	44	44⅛+	⅛
9⅝	8⅝	GnBanc .80		9	9	9	9	
13⅝	9⅝	GnCable .72	8	87	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	6	16	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
26⅛	18⅞	G Cinema .54	8	63	21¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Gen Devlpt	6	47	6⅛	6¼	6⅛+	⅛
53⅝	37⅛	Gen Dynam	7	223	54	53⅛	53⅝+	⅛
56¼	46	GenEl 1.60	17	613	53⅝	52⅝	52¾—	⅛
31¼	27	GnFood 1.50	12	326	29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅛
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.29e	19	20	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
14⅞	10½	GenHost .60	5	59	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Gen Instru	31	79	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
32½	27¾	Gnlnstr pf 3		6	30½	30½	30½	
21	14¼	GenMed .20	10	67	17⅝	17	17⅛—	½
34⅛	28⅛	GenMills .68	16	174	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
71⅝	57⅛	GnMot 2.40e	17	2065	72⅛	71½	71⅝+	¼
71⅞	65	GnMot 5pf 5		6	70½	69⅝	70 —	⅛
53½	49⅝	GMot pf3.75		3	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	199	498	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
18⅛	16½	GPubUt 1.48	9	360	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	GenRefr .40	4	12	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
45⅝	34⅛	GnSignal .84	13	41	43	42⅛	42⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	12	5	5	5	
30⅛	25⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	811	27	26⅝	27 +	⅛
35⅝	31⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		1	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
23½	18	G Tire 1.10b	7	78	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		54	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Genster 1.20	6	1	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
41⅝	36⅛	GenuPts .76	22	96	40	39½	40 +	1
56	42	GaPac .80b	22	843	53⅛	53⅛	53⅝+	⅜
80	68⅛	GaPw pf7.72		z100	77	77	77 —	1
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		15	27⅝	27½	27⅛+	⅛
25⅞	21⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	48	23⅛	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
177¼	153½	GettyO 1.50e	12	10	163	162	162 +	1
17½	17	GettO pf1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4½	GF Busn .32	27	8	7⅛	7	7	
12⅞	10¼	GiantPC .80	14	27	12½	12⅛	12½+	½
16¼	9⅝	GibrFin .58t	7	367	17⅝	16½	17 +	⅝
11	5⅝	GiddLew .40	8	385	11½	11⅛	11⅝+	⅜
14⅝	9½	GifrdHill .52	9	2	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	¼
38⅞	31⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	391	33⅝	33	33	
17⅛	11⅝	Ginos Inc	11	115	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜
14⅛	6⅛	Gleason Wk		7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
11¼	8⅛	Global Mar	16	29	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
32⅛	20⅝	GlobeUn 1a	7	6	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
18½	11½	GoldWt Fin	8	202	17⅝	17	17⅝+	⅜
19¼	13⅝	GoldWtF pf		40	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅜
29⅝	16	Goodrh 1.12	16	55	27⅝	26⅞	27 —	⅛
25¼	21⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	572	22	21⅝	21⅞—	⅛
16¼	12⅛	GorJwlA .32	8	26	16	15⅝	15⅝	
32⅝	26⅛	Gouldin 1.36	7	267	28⅛	28⅛	28½+	⅜
23⅛	19⅝	Gould pf1.35		8	22	21⅝	21⅝	
33⅞	24⅛	Grace 1.70	6	251	30⅝	30	30 —	¼
33⅞	24⅛	Grainger .30	21	24	29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅜
15⅞	12⅝	GrandUn .80	9	3	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
17⅛	12½	Granitvl .80	8	24	16⅝	16¼	16½+	¼
19⅞	13⅝	GreyDrg .60	6	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac		112	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
24⅝	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	7	2	23	23	23 —	⅛
17⅛	14⅝	GtNoIr 1.25e	13	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	
71	42¼	GtNorN 1.80	10	47	64½	63⅝	64½+	1⅛
19¼	13⅝	GtWnFin .44	12	479	19⅝	18¾	19	
30⅛	21⅝	GtWest Unit	3	24	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	1⅛
20¼	18½	GtWn pf1.88		1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
18¼	17½	GrGiant 1.08	11	18	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
17¾	13	Greyhd 1.04	9	187	16⅝	15⅞	16	
3⅛	1⅞	Greyhnd wt		31	3⅛	3	3	
3¼	1½	Grolier Inc		24	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
17⅝	14	Grumm .60a	5	84	17	16⅝	16⅞+	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Guardin .20	13	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅛	Guard Mtg		50	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	GlfLfHld .56	8	37	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅞	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	1187	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝+	⅜
21⅞	14¼	GulfResrc 1	5	139	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
26⅝	18	GfR pfB1.30		1	23	23	23	
15⅝	12⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	8	222	14	13⅝	13⅝	
26⅞	21	GlfWn .60b	5	643	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	⅛
8½	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		173	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
102⅝	76	GlfW pf 3.87		1	93¼	93⅝	93⅞+	2⅛

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	14⅝	HallFB .60	13	41	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅛
17¼	13⅛	HallPrt .80a	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
166	133½	Hallibtn 1.68	13	141	151¾	150	150⅛—	1⅛
51⅝	49⅞	Hallibrtn wi		32	51¼	50½	50½—	⅛
23⅝	16	HamrIF 1.20	10	182	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Hammond		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	5	Handlma .40	14	47	6½	6¼	6½+	¼
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	6	25	30⅛	29⅝	30¼+	⅛
25¼	14⅛	HanesCp .76	10	208	26⅝	25⅝	26½+	1⅛
60½	43¼	Hanna 1.60	12	124	56⅝	56¼	56⅝+	⅜
26⅞	22⅝	HarBrJ 1.32	7	34	25	24⅝	25 +	½
9⅞	6⅛	Hardees	16	36	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
40½	28	Harnish 1.40	5	35	36	35	36 +	1⅛
14⅞	12⅛	Harrah .26a	9	8	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
47⅝	33½	Harris 1.40	13	62	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
27½	18⅛	Harsco 1.30b	6	46	25½	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
14½	8⅝	HartSMx .60	12	43	13⅞	13½	13⅝—	⅛
24⅞	17½	HarteHk .45	13	6	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅜
17⅞	15⅝	HattSe 1.44e		2	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
24	22¼	HawilEl 1.76	8	8	23⅝	23½	23½+	⅛
15¼	11¾	HayesAlb 1	8	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅜
12⅛	3¼	Hazaltine	18	31	11	10⅝	10⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	Hecks .16	10	134	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
17⅛	13⅝	HeclaM .37t	17	95	15¼	14⅞	15 +	⅛
12⅛	9	HelmBr .52	8	15	12	12	12	
51⅛	46⅛	HeinzH 1.36	11	61	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	
32	28⅝	Heinz pf1.70		2	30	30	30	
9⅝	6½	Helene Curt	6	76	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅜
29⅛	24⅛	Hellerint .84	9	44	25	24⅝	25 +	⅜
40⅛	30⅛	HelmerP .35	8	17	34⅝	34	34 —	⅛
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	6⅝	Heminc .66a		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
38	27⅝	Hercules .80	44	1005	34⅝	34	34⅛+	¼
23¼	18⅛	HershyFd 1	9	37	23¼	22⅝	22⅞—	⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Heston .80	7	7	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
25½	22¼	Hestn pf1.60		15	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	⅛
117⅛	93½	HewltPk .30	38	155	115¾	114	115¼+	1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HMW Ind	8	39	7	6⅞	6⅞	
[illegible]								
28	20⅝	Hobart .80	16	26	27½	26⅞	27½+	⅜
20⅛	14⅝	HoernW .80	9	116	17¼	17	17⅛	⅜
7⅝	4½	High Volts	18	29	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
59⅛	46½	Heublin 1.20	18	91	56½	56⅛	56⅝+	½
9⅝	5⅝	Hoff Elctrn	8	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
28	14⅝	Holiday .40	14	494	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
30	24⅛	HlidyA 1.70t		3	26½	25⅝	26⅛+	⅛
43¼	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	2	6	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
44½	32	Homestk 1a	18	157	38⅝	38	38⅛+	¼
56⅝	32¼	Honywll 1.40	15	423	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛+	⅜
32⅝	21	HoovBll 1.36	9	26	31⅛	31	31¼—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
15¼	12⅛	HospAff .60t	8	46	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
28½	18⅞	HospCpA .24	18	96	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
16	11⅝	HospInti .36		24	13⅛	13⅛	13¼—	⅛
13⅞	10⅛	Houdail .80a	7	32	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
16⅛	12⅛	HougMif .72	7	12	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
13⅞	10⅛	HousFab .24	11	67	11⅝	11⅛	11½+	¼
20½	15¼	HoushF 1.10	8	396	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	
36⅛	30⅛	Houf pf2.50		9	35⅛	35	35¼+	1
44⅝	35⅝	HouF pf2.37		11	44½	44½	44½+	⅝
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	7	189	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
63¼	48⅝	HousNGas 1	12	205	60⅝	60⅛	60¼+	⅜
29⅞	28⅛	HousNGs wi		2	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛+	½
17⅝	13⅝	HowJohn .24	14	502	15¼	14⅝	15 +	⅛
14⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		26	14⅞	14½	14⅝+	⅛
22¼	14⅝	HudsnA .80	14	8	21	21	21	
7⅛	4½	HughHat .40	7	5	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
52½	38⅛	HughsTl .40	13	156	44⅝	43¼	44⅛+	⅜
15⅝	11⅛	Humana .40	9	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
15¼	12⅝	HuntCh .36	22	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
25⅝	21	HuttnEF .60	7	99	23½	22¾	23 +	½
17⅞	12½	Huyck .40	24	11	14⅛	14	14⅛	
15	8¼	Hydromt .36	8	18	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	16½	ICInds 1.30	7	162	19⅞	19	19 —	⅜
92⅝	75	ICInds pf 6		8	87⅛	86	86 +	1
41⅛	33⅛	ICInd pf3.50		47	40	39⅝	39⅞	
5⅛	3⅝	ICN Pharm		51	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
29½	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	38	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
18½	13⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
78⅝	58	Ideal pf4.75		1	73	73	73 +	1½
9⅝	6⅛	IdeaToy .26t	7	15	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2½	IDS Rlty		81	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
27⅝	22	IllPowr 2.20	10	88	26	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
26	24½	IlPow pf2.21		z20	26½	26½	26½+	1⅛
25⅛	22½	IlPow pf2.10		z50	26	26	26 +	1⅛
30	21	ITW .50	23	72	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10¼	ImplCpA .20	7	802	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
48⅛	35⅛	INA Cp 2.10	17	487	40⅝	40	40⅛+	⅝
19½	16⅛	INA In 1.59a		9	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
24½	19⅝	IndianGas 2	8	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
112¼	102	IndiM pf 12		z410	110½	110	110	
22⅛	20	IndpIPL 1.82	9	18	22	21⅝	22 +	¼
15¼	12¼	IndiNat 1.20	8	85	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
11¼	6⅛	Inexco Oil	25	112	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
90⅛	70	IngerR 2.68	14	108	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝+	1⅛
56	45⅝	IngR pf2.35		47	54⅛	54	54⅛+	⅛
52⅝	41	InlndStl 2.40	12	206	52	51⅛	51⅞+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Inmont .44	8	97	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
12⅝	8⅛	Insilco .76	8	x48	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
16	12¼	Insll pfA1.25		x5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
29	20⅛	Inspir Copo		21	28¼	28	28⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Instil InvTr		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	7	Integon .32	7	23	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅛	38⅛	Interco 1.52	11	83	48⅛	48	48 —	⅛
42½	25⅛	Intrlkelnc 2	6	19	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
272	223⅝	IBM 7	20	524	273¼	271	273¼+	1¼
28¾	22¼	IntFlavF .32	39	299	26⅛	25½	25⅞+	⅛
28⅛	22⅝	IntHarv 1.70	18	167	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
42¼	35⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	1129	37⅝	36¼	36½—	1⅛
49⅛	46	IntMinr pf 4		1	49	49		
9⅝	6⅛	IntMng .15e	8	35	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	IntMultf 1.50	7	18	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
35⅝	25⅛	IntNick 1.40a	14	212	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
79⅝	57⅝	IntPaper 2	15	536	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝+	⅜
8	5⅞	IntRectif .15		8	7	7	7 +	⅛
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.60	9	525	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
56¼	44	IntTT pfH4		1	55	55	55 +	¼
55⅝	45⅝	ITTpfI 4.50		2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
52⅛	42½	IntTT pfJ4		11	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
51⅝	41⅛	IntTT pfK4		4	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝+	⅛
36⅛	27⅛	ITT pfN2.25		22	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
57	47	IntTT pfO5		4	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	
27⅝	23⅛	Intrpce 1.45	8	76	28⅛	26⅝	27⅝+	1⅛
76	64	Intrpce pf 5		9	75	72⅛	75 +	3
26⅝	16⅝	IntrpGp 1.20	8	97	27	26⅛	27 +	⅞
13⅝	10⅛	IntrsBrd .88	5	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
16½	14⅝	IntrsPw 1.45	9	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
7	4⅛	IntrstUn .24	7	13	6	5⅝	6 —	⅛
32⅝	23⅛	IowaBf .30e	4	x40	30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
14⅞	12⅛	Iowa El 1.30	11	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
19½	17⅝	IowaIlG 1.72	8	49	19⅝	18⅝	19	
23⅝	22½	IowaPwLt 2	7	20	22⅝	23	23⅛	
19⅝	17⅝	IowaPS 1.60	7	30	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Ipco Hosp	13	36	5¼	5	5⅛	
25¼	19¼	ITE Imp .80	11	28	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
16⅞	8⅝	Itek Corp		76	15	14⅛	14⅝	
13⅞	5⅝	ItelCorp .20	8	386	13⅝	13	13⅝	
13⅛	9⅝	IUInil .85	5	288	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
21	15½	IU Int pf1.25		5	18	17	18	

J - K

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17	12¾	JamesF .80	12	12	17	16⅝	17 +	
23⅝	13⅝	Jantzen .88	6	31	23¼	23	23⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	JapanF .91a		64	9	8⅞	8⅞	
31¼	26⅝	JeffPilot .72	11	167	27⅞	26⅝	27⅛	
82⅞	72	JerCen pf 8		z60	77	77	77	
44	36	JerCen pf 4		z50	48	48	48	
24⅛	19½	JewelC 1.20	18	48	24⅛	24	24⅛	
8⅛	4½	Jewelcor		71	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	
44¼	36⅝	JimWalter 1	11	141	43⅝	43	43⅝	
48	40½	JimW pf1.60		4	47	47	47	
18¼	16	JHanS 1.50e		24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
22¼	19⅝	JHanI 1.88e		6	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
32⅝	23	JhnMan 1.20	16	256	32½	32	32	
96½	82¼	JohnJn .80a	28	276	98⅝	89½	98⅝	
25½	12⅝	JohnCon .80	11	40	24	23⅝	24	
19¾	13⅝	JonLogn .58	16	344	19⅝	18⅝	19	
54	51	JonLaupf 5		z70	54	53⅝	54	
37	27¾	Jorgen 1.60	4	5	35	34⅝	34⅞	
24¼	19½	Jostens 1b	18	67	24	24	24	
43⅝	32⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	11	74	41¼	41¼	41⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Justice Mtg		4	3	2⅞	3	
35⅝	27½	KaisrAl 1.20	8	23	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	
70	57	Kai 57pf4.75		2	68½	68½	68½	
70	57½	Kai 59pf4.75		1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
8⅝	5⅞	KaisCem .50	37	64	8⅝	8½	8½	
15⅛	12¼	KaiCe pf1.37		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19	14½	KaneMill .24	4	28	17⅝	16⅝	17½	
24⅝	20⅞	Kaneb .90b	7	26	21	20⅝	20⅝	
27⅞	25	KCtyPL 2.28	7	16	25½	25⅜	25⅝	
23⅝	15	KCSouIn 1r	7	5	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
19⅞	18	KanGEl 1.68	6	27	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
17	14¾	KanNeb 1.32	8	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
19⅝	18	KanPLt 1.60	8	6	19	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅝	26	KaPL pf2.32		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
4⅝	3	Katy Ind	6	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅛	6½	Kaufm Brd		2052	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17⅝	14¼	Kauf pf1.50		13	17½	17⅛	17½	
11	7⅛	Kawecki Brl		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅞	4⅞	KeeneCp .20	7	76	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Keller .20	27	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24¼	20	Kellogg .90	16	83	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
17⅞	12⅛	Kellwood .80	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
26⅞	20⅛	Kennmtl .84	10	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
36⅞	30⅛	Kennct 1.15e	53	525	35	34⅝	35 +	
22⅝	20	KyUtil 1.80	7	19	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
20⅛	13	KerrGls .40	8	17	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
78⅝	60⅝	KerrMcGe 1	14	233	72	70⅝	71⅞	
28⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	7	57	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	
47	43⅛	Kidde pfCwi		6	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
49⅛	41	Kidds pfB 4		2	46½	46½	46½	
59⅛	40	Kid pf A2.20		3	57	55⅝	57	
47⅞	36⅝	KimbCl 1.80	9	58	42⅛	41	42	
12⅞	8⅝	KingDSt .50	12	140	12⅛	12¼	12¼	
17⅞	12⅝	KirschCo .90	21	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
52⅛	29	KLM Airlin		16	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	
37½	28⅝	KnigtRid .62	18	119	37⅝	35⅝	37	
12⅞	8⅝	Koehring	19	40	11⅝	10⅝	11	
59	35⅝	Koppers 1.40	10	127	51½	50	51½	
54	50	Koppr pf 4		240	53	53	53	
6⅞	3¼	Koracrp Ind	8	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
46	41⅛	Kraftco 2.12	9	117	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	
39⅝	31⅛	KresgeS .24	23	571	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	
14⅝	10	Kroehler Mf		15	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	8	52	20	19⅝	19⅝	
9⅛	4½	Kysor .20	40	26	8½	8½	8⅝	

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅝	17½	LacGas 1.65	7	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
15	12	LamsSess 1	12	61	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15	12⅛	LaneBry .72	8	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .37	7	180	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31⅝	22⅛	LoarS pf2.25		15	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
34	27½	Leaswy .70b	10	136	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
15⅛	10⅝	LeadsN .50	10	83	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	
17⅞	12	Leesona .60	8	36	17	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅛	10¼	LenPCt .80	16	25	14⅝	14	14⅝	
1	⅞	LehVal Ind		36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	10⅛	LV In pf1.50		3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
13⅝	10⅛	Lehmn .94e		172	12⅞	12⅝	12	
8½	4⅝	Lennar Crp	275	62	8½	8¼	8½	
25¼	18⅛	Lenox .84	12	21	24⅛	24	24⅛	
10½	8⅛	LesFay .40b	8	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	
10	6⅛	LevFd Cap		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
52⅞	39⅝	LeviStra .80	7	82	50⅛	49⅝	49⅞	
8½	4	Levitz Furn		271	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Cp	10	23	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
32	21⅛	LOF 1.20	16	282	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
64¼	55½	LOF pf4.75		4	62½	61⅛	62⅛	
17	12⅛	LibrtyCp .40	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	Librty Loan		5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
36⅛	29½	LiggMy 2.50	8	64	34	33⅝	33⅞	
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	20	247	53⅝	52⅝	53	
30	25	LincNat 1.60	12	47	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
18¼	16	LincPl 1.76a		3	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
4⅞	1½	Lionel Corp	13	144	4⅛	4	4	
17	6⅛	Littonln .18t	18	389	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	
22	9	Litton plc pf		2	20	20	20	
20⅛	16⅝	Litton pfB 2		8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
12⅞	6⅛	LockHd Airc	3	164	10⅛	10	10	
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	6	164	31	30⅝	31 +	
9⅛	6½	LomaFin .40	9	39	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
17⅞	14	LomM 2.22e	11	12	15⅝	15½	15½	
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	12	65	17⅞	17½	17½	
73	59	LoneS pf4.50		1	70	70	70 —	1
18	15⅛	LngIsLt 1.56	7	165	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
90⅛	79	LIL pf 8.12		z510	85½	85⅛	85⅛	

(Continued on Page 11.)

Talk with E.F. Hutton in Switzerland

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Bank seit 1785

Extracts from the Annual Report 1975

- As a private bank we have directed our services toward investment-oriented private customers, large and medium-sized industrial and trading companies, and domestic and foreign institutional investors and correspondent banks.
- In 1975, as in previous years, our primary objective was to build and strengthen the base for earnings growth over the long term.
- We are pleased with the 1975 results, which were significantly better than 1974.

Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1975
Summary

ASSETS	1975 in DM M	1974 in DM M
Cash and due from Deutsche Bundesbank and Deutsche Bundespost	243,568	228,877
Checks, interest coupons, dividend warrants	34,986	27,783
Bills	246,484	114,073
Claims on credit institutions	786,109	666,980
Bonds	429,545	457,257
Other securities	36,598	57,742
Claims on customers	1,487,168	1,202,939
Loans on trust basis	15,951	10,512
Participations	155,762	149,812
Land, buildings and equipment	15,253	5,098
Other assets and prepaid expenses	48,859	58,888
Total assets	3,502,293	2,981,961

LIABILITIES	1975 in DM M	1974 in DM M
Obligations to customers	1,622,386	1,376,363
Obligations to credit institutions	1,556,528	1,322,142
Own acceptances	87,475	46,900
Loans on trust basis	15,951	10,512
Provisions	50,559	59,805
Other liabilities	6,744	3,589
Capital	162,650	162,650
Total liabilities	3,502,293	2,981,961
Endorsements of bills rediscounted	71,933	118,633
Guarantees etc.	444,116	305,942
Total volume of business	4,018,342	3,406,536

The Annual Report 1975 will be available after April 12, 1976 upon request:

Trinkaus & Burkhardt, Königsallee 21/23, 4000 Düsseldorf 1, W.-Germany

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

هكذا من الأصل

FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1976

...st German ...tput Rises ...% in Month

...Payments Surplus ...rted to Narrow

...N, April 6 (AP-DJ).—...Germany's industrial pro... rose by 2.8 per cent ...anuary to February and ... per cent compared with ...y. 1975, figures released ... Economics Ministry show... ...y.

...industrial production in... ...e to a preliminary 111 in ...y from a revised 108 in ...y and from 104 in Febru... 75 (1970 equals 100).

...index has risen almost ...ruptedly since hitting a ...w of 99 last July. The ...xception, revised figures ...was a plateau at 108 in ...er and January.

...ranches of industry, ex... ...he troubled construction ...reported month-to-month ...ion increases in Febru... ...onstruction showed a 10.3... ...drop to a level slightly ...ts 1975 low point.

...ministry said that overall ...in the January-February ...gained 2 per cent from ...er-December.

...yments Gap Narrows

...while, in Frankfurt, the ...bank said the West Ger... ...basic payments balance ...d to a preliminary sur... ...f 325 million deutsche ...in February, compared ...revised surplus of 1.6 bil... ...f in January and with a ... of 721 million DM in ...y 1975.

...basic payments balance, ...ng only current accounts ...ng-term capital transac... ...is considered the most ...nt indicator for Germa... ...yments situation.

...current accounts, compris... ...rchandise trade and "in... ...such as tourism, showed ...minary surplus of 622 mil... ...f in February, compared ...revised surplus of 314 mil... ...f in January and with a ... of 1.905 billion DM in ...y 1975.

...-term capital transactions ...d a preliminary deficit of ...lion DM in February, com... ...with a revised surplus of ...llion DM in January and ...deficit of 1.184 billion DM ...uary a year ago.

...-term capital transactions ...a preliminary surplus of ...illion DM in February, ...ed with a revised deficit ...aillion DM in January and ...surplus of 1.173 billion DM ...year ago month.

...S. Fails to Get Controls Exports of Specialty Steel

...S, April 6 (AP-DJ).— ...ited States has failed to ...e its major suppliers of ...y steel of the need to ...oluntary export restraints ...o solve the difficulties ...ced by the ...omestic U.S. ...

...tement summing up the ...f the first round of con... ...s held during two days ... Organization for Eco... Cooperation and De... ...nt noted "the serious ...about the justification for ...risaged import measures ...d by other delegations."

...also stressed that the ...ies of the U.S. firms, ...able to a falling-off in ... demand, were being ...ced by steel makers in ...n countries.

...statement also questioned ... voluntary restraints are ... as they would be intro... ...hen the steel market was ... signs of improvement ...S. demand for such prod... ...s recovering.

...neetings, which ended to... ...ollow President Ford's ... on March 16 to suspend ...ays any action calling for ...quotas as recommended ...U.S. International Trade ...sion. The commission ...ginally recommended im... ...otas for a period of five ...

...ord called for negotiations ...S. suppliers—mainly Ja... ...e Common Market and ...—to try to reach agree... ...r "orderly marketing" of ...y steels for a three-year ...

...S. delegation argued that ... of the exceptional and ... circumstances, its appeal ...traints "should not be ...ted as a precedent or as indicating a change in the liberal trade policies of the U.S. government."

However, other delegations warned that the envisaged restrictions "could represent a dangerous precedent and trigger off a chain reaction" of trade restrictions.

U.S.-Japan Talks Set

TOKYO, April 6 (Reuters).—The United States and Japan will start three days of negotiations here April 12 for curbing specialty steel sales from Japan, the Ministry for International Trade and Industry said today.

A State of Suspended Animation

KINSHASA, Zaire (NYT).—Economically, Zaire is in a state of suspended animation. Work on the huge new Tenke-Fungarume copper field, a $700-million venture, has stopped. So has the construction of the world's largest power-transmission network which a U.S. contractor was stringing up through 1,600 miles of forest and bush.

In Kinshasa, the 400-foot-high spire Monument to the Martyrs, with its envisioned rotating restaurant on top, stands half finished. And a grandiose world trade center has also been abandoned.

But help is on the way. Last week the International Monetary Fund announced a two-part credit to Zaire totaling $112.5 million. One part comes from the semi-automatic compensatory financing facility, which helps nations whose export earnings have declined for reasons beyond their control. The other part is from the normal stand-by credit under the regular drawing fund.

The credit, coupled with the austerity measures demanded as preconditions by the funds and conceded reluctantly by President Mobutu Sese Seko, could raise investor confidence in this rich country and get the projects moving again, according to banking and diplomatic circles.

On the other hand, some of the same sources say it is possible that the austerity measures, which involve a harsh devaluation and the possibility of consumer shortages, could have serious political consequences and erode the stability that President Mobutu has built through the balanced distribution of privileges to various sectors of the population and through authoritarian control.

Zaire's economic problems result from what is now seen as perhaps overambitious expansion intended to assert the country's influence. The Muhammad Ali-George Foreman fight staged here at a loss of millions to Zaire was perhaps the best known of these extravagances.

But, as one banking figure said: "How was anyone to know that these were beyond Zaire's means? Copper was selling at a high $1.52 a pound. The Portuguese seemed to be in control in Angola and the Benguela railroad had no problems, and new, fantastically rich copper had been found." President Mobutu had made his choice for industrial over agricultural development. U.S., French, Japanese and Belgian money poured in.

Then the balloon burst. Copper prices, which move cyclically, fell faster and lower than anyone expected. The world recession kept them there, around 53 cents a pound—which is close to the cost of extracting the metal. But the government, which owns the biggest mining facility, was dependent on copper for 70 per cent of its foreign currency reserves. Its outstanding debt, now said to total $500 million, required these reserves, so mining would have continued even at a loss, as it did in Zambia.

The Angolan war, with its interruption of railroad service, added to Zaire's problems. The alternate route for exports was from the Shaba Province by barge and rail to the Zaire port of Matadi, but for three months of the year the river was too low for shipping.

In its negotiations with President Mobutu the IMF insisted that the government institute major reforms before it would provide the money desperately needed to pay outstanding loans.

A hopeful sign for Zaire is seen in the climb of copper prices in recent weeks.

EEC Sets Aid

LUXEMBOURG, April 6 (Reuters).—Common Market foreign ministers agreed today to give about $30 million in emergency aid to southern African countries affected by the Angola civil war and the closing of frontiers with Rhodesia.

EEC Development Aid Commissioner Claude Cheysson said the ministers agreed to share the aid between Zaire, Zambia and possibly Malawi.

In Change From Peronist Policies

Argentina Turns to Private Enterprise

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, April 6 (NYT).—Argentina's minister of economy says the new military government's economic recovery program will stress a return to private enterprise principles.

The first measures taken by Minister of Economy Jose Martinez de Hoz have included removal of price controls, a liberalization of exchange rates, and a clear policy of encouragement for foreign investment.

Mr. Martinez de Hoz said that foreign oil companies will be invited to explore and develop oil fields here under contract to the state oil company, and he promised a quick solution to disputes created by nationalization of foreign properties under the Peronist government that was topppled two weeks ago.

The philosophy expressed by Mr. Martinez de Hoz in an extensive policy statement is that private enterprise, and not the state, is "the real motor that drives the whole economic process."

"The state must not try to nullify the mechanism of the market as the basic orienting principle for economic activity and substitute the market by complicated official regulations," he added.

The Peronist government of the past three years followed different policies, in which the state bureaucrats tried to fix prices, manipulate exchange rates and expand the role of state enterprises, while promoting a form of populist consumerism through deficit spending and expanded public employment.

The result was an inflationary process in which prices rose 556 per cent in the past 12 months, black market sales and exchange operations became the norm, and hard currency reserves of nearly $2 billion vanished, while foreign debt soared to $9 billion.

The first measures taken have included a partial liberalization of the exchange market, with a devaluation of about 30 per cent in the effective rate for imports and exports.

Mr. Martinez de Hoz said a free, unified exchange market with a single rate for the peso is the government's goal, but this would have to come gradually.

The major thrust of the new administration will be to reduce public deficits. Mr. Martinez de Hoz said that public employment has risen 24 per cent under the Peronist administration. The military junta has authorized the dismissal, with payment of an indemnity of one month's pay for one year of work, of redundant public workers.

IMF to Sell Gold in May

BRUSSELS, April 6 (AP-DJ).—Johannes Witteveen, director-general of the International Monetary Fund, said today that sales of IMF gold will begin next month.

Mr. Witteveen told reporters here that all major difficulties have been settled on the planned auction of 25 million ounces of IMF gold, and only a few technical problems remain to be settled.

"We are close to an agreement and I expect full agreement in the next few weeks," Mr. Witteveen said.

Asked whether he expected the sales to start in May, Mr. Witteveen replied: "Yes, I think it will be next month."

Mr. Witteveen declined comment on suggestions that the IMF planned eight gold auctions each year over a four-year period to gradually sell off the 25 million ounces of gold without depressing market prices.

He would not specify which problems remain to be solved.

Mr. Witteveen met reporters here after talks with Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq, current chairman of the IMF interim committee.

Proceeds from the gold sales will be used to set up a fund to aid developing countries.

SEC, Swiss Banks in Accord

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP-DJ).—Gold-backed Swiss securities that Americans purchased under a program challenged by the Securities and Exchange Commission are headed for liquidation. The securities are valued at more than $242 million.

The liquidation was agreed to here today by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Swiss Banking Commission.

The securities in question, of which $122 million are deposited with Swiss Credit Bank and $120 million with Swiss Bank Corp., represent the assets of Mondial Commercial Ltd., one of several companies founded by Edward Harwood, the creator of the gold-investment program. He and certain Swiss and Liechtenstein companies associated with him, including Mondial, were defendants in an SEC complaint contending the gold-backed securities should have been registered with the commission before they were sold.

SEC lawyers suggested that the distribution of assets is some time off because a full audit must first be completed.

N.Y. State Gives Details Of Finances

Forced to Place Bonds With Retirement Fund

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP-DJ).—New York State has produced a detailed financial statement in connection with its planned $2.75-billion spring borrowing which began today with a token $15-million public offering of new bonds.

However, the state was forced to place its 25-year bonds with its own retirement fund, which was the only bidder. For the second time since December, the financial community spurned the state's new offerings.

The preliminary financial statement spells out the plight of the state, New York City, other municipalities and public authorities. To offset expected revenue shortages, for example, the state plans to defer payment of some $205 million in 1976 personal income tax refunds until fiscal 1978.

The state has also complied with many stringent demands of the banking community, which has pledged to buy $1 billion of notes, to assure the borrowings are repaid.

The statement shows that for the current fiscal year, which began last Thursday, the state plans to borrow up to $4.53 billion. Of that, banking, corporate and financial institutions are slated to buy $2.75 billion of notes. Pension funds and other state funds will be tapped for $970 million and a public sale of $810 million will be attempted. Should the public offering fail to attract investors, pension-fund assets would be used.

To meet bankers' demands, Controller Arthur Levitt will impound tax revenue in a special bank account to cover payment of principal and interest on the notes. A bill to create such an account has been submitted to the legislature.

Lenders, disturbed about the three-year moratorium that allowed New York City to defer repayment of $1.6 billion of its notes, also got Gov. Hugh Carey to pledge to veto any moratorium legislation that may be proposed for the state's securities.

Auto Imports Drop in Britain

LONDON, April 6 (Reuters).—Imports accounted for 34.4 per cent of the U.K. car market last month, down from 36.2 per cent in February but up from 32.3 per cent in March 1975, preliminary figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders showed today.

New-car sales totaled 119,919 units last month, up 7.6 per cent from the year-ago month.

Ford was the leading domestic manufacturer with 32,280 sales, ahead of British Leyland with 30,869.

The leading importer was Datsun with 5,869 sales (or 4.9 per cent of the market) ahead of Volkswagen-Audi with sales of 4,732 (or 3.9 per cent).

Atlantic Ocean Oil Prospect Found 'Very Encouraging'

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT).—The prospect of finding oil and gas under offshore sites in the Atlantic Ocean is "very encouraging," according to the first reports from an exploratory well sunk by a consortium of petroleum companies 80 miles off the New Jersey coast.

The companies have declined to comment on the results, citing their proprietary interests, but New Jersey state officials confirm that core samples brought up in the test drilling suggest the presence of large deposits of oil and natural gas.

The test well was sunk three miles deep on the edge of the Baltimore canyon, a trough that stretches from just south of Long Island to the Delaware-Maryland state line.

Initial tests concluded on March 28 found "core samplings which followed exactly what could be expected from the indications of earlier seismic tests," a state official with access to the reports said.

On the basis of seismic tests and geologic studies, the Interior Department has estimated that 2 to 4 billion barrels of oil and 5 to 14 trillion cubic feet of gas lie under the continental shelf from Maine to Florida.

No offshore wells have been sunk to substantiate the presence of oil and gas reserves under the continental shelf.

The exploratory well was drilled to test the geological strata of what was believed to be a promising site. The mud, sand and rock brought up suggested only that conditions for oil pooling and gas accumulation were favorable, the state official said.

Core samples—usually 4 inches in diameter and 12 feet long—enable experts to tell the nature of rocks at a given depth. The rocks' type, porosity, permeability and other geologic characteristics are the clues to the presence or absence of oil. Different tests are needed, in the event oil is found, to determine the extent of the deposits.

Total U.S. oil reserves, which have been declining, stood at 34.25 billion barrels at the close of 1975. Deposits of 2 to 4 billion more would be a major find worth $25 billion to $50 billion at current prices.

But geologists and other experts caution that a "favorable" core sampling is not to be taken as an indication that a major discovery is in the offing, and they say an actual find of oil may be years away.

U.S. Car Sales Rise 36%

DETROIT, April 6 (AP-DJ).—March new-car sales, following the recent pattern, rose 36 per cent from a year earlier and slightly exceeded industry expectations.

Sales totaled about 946,500 cars, as sales of domestic makes jumped while those of imports fell. Domestic-make car dealers delivered 815,477 cars, up 50 per cent from a year before.

Import sales fell 13 per cent to about 131,000 units. The decline in foreign-car sales reflects a drop in consumer interest in small cars. The imports' share of the market fell to 13.8 per cent from almost 22 per cent last year.

Part of the reason for the jump in domestic-make deliveries is that auto makers ended more sales-incentive contests this March than they did a year before.

Both Toyota and Datsun, the leading imports so far this year, reported increases of around 14 per cent in their sales rates for the month—to around 26,000 units each—though Volkswagen, the No. 3 import, showed a 41-per-cent drop to about 20,000 units.

For domestic makers, the strongest gains were shown by large-car divisions.

Ford sales for the month rose 44 per cent, Chrysler's were up 51 per cent but American Motors, with its dependence on small cars, saw its sales fall 5.9 per cent. For the month GM captured 56 per cent of the domestic market, up from 53 per cent a year earlier. Ford's share fell to 25 from 26 per cent, Chrysler's share held at about 16 per cent while AMC's fell to 3.1 from 5 per cent.

Profit-Taking Cuts Advance On Big Board

Dow Index Retreats But Most Issues Up

NEW YORK, April 6 (IHT).—Prices staged a fairly broad advance in early trading on the New York Stock Exchange today, but later turned mostly lower in what analysts said was largely the result of scattered profit-taking.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.44 to 1,001.65. Early in the session, it was ahead more than 7 points, and at 3 o'clock it was up 0.48.

Advancing issues led decliners by about 800 to about 688, and volume totaled 24.17 million shares, compared with 21.94 million yesterday.

Analysts said that while the economic outlook remains bright, the stock market ran into heavy profit-taking on its strong gains of yesterday and early today. They added there was no particular development to account for the stock market's reversal.

Auto stocks were among the most active on the NYSE. General Motors was ahead 1/4 to 71 5/8, Ford closed at 58 1/2, up 1/4; Chrysler at 20 1/8, off 1/8, and American Motors at 6, unchanged.

Among the more volatile issues, Eastman Kodak was down 2 7/8 to 116 3/4, Xerox closed at 54 1/8, off 1 1/8, Texas Instruments at 178, up 1, Burroughs at 105 3/4, unchanged, and IBM at 269 3/4, down 2 1/4.

Englehard Minerals was down 7/8 to 30 3/8. The company filed for a $100-million convertible-debenture offering.

Watkins-Johnson lost 1 1/8 to 25 7/8. Some analysts said they were disappointed by the company's announcement yesterday that first-quarter profits will be about 50 per cent below last year's 50 cents a share.

Also lower were Halliburton, down 2 1/4 to 149 3/4, Digital Equipment 1 7/8 to 179 1/2, Stokely-Van Camp 1 to 25 1/4 and Exxon 1 3/8 to 93 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.06 to 104.96.

In Chicago most farm futures prices rose on the Board of Trade. Wheat climbed steadily throughout the day, closing as much as 5 cents a bushel higher.

All of these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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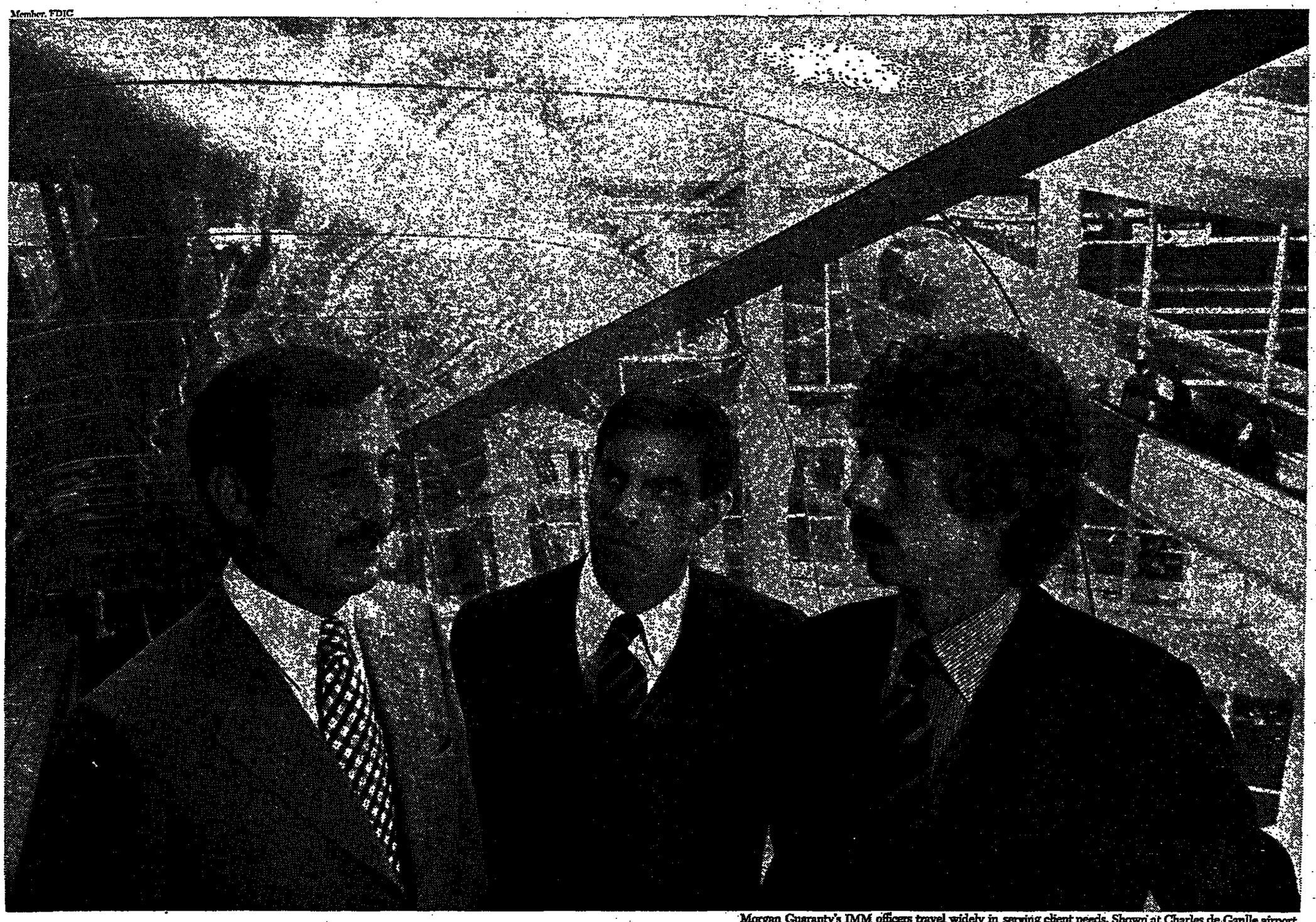
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 6

(Continued from Page 8.)

'76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
92	LIL pfN 13		z370	120	119½	119½	+ ½
24¾	LIL pfO 2.47		19	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
68⅞	LongDrg .80	28	86	80	80	80	
8½	Loral Corp	9	127	14⅝	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
22	LaLand 1.12	11	138	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	
12	LaPacf .20	25	163	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
21⅞	LouisGs 1.88	8	272	22¾	22½	22½	+ ⅛
11⅛	Lowenst .40		28	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
10⅞	LTV Corp	13	258	13⅛	12⅞	13	
13⅛	LTV A 3.40t		24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
42½	LTVCp pf 5		2	47	47	47	— ½
37	Lubrizol 1	16	102	37½	37	37½	+ ¼
14¼	LuckyS .68b	12	773	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
6¼	Ludlow .40		52	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
22	LukenSt 1.60	6	22	27¾	27	27	
13⅝	LykesYng 1	4	80	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ½
28⅛	Lykes pf2.50		16	42⅛	41½	42	+ ½
4	LynCSys .20	17	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	

M

'76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2¾	MacDonal	4	50	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	Macke .30	8	17	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	Macmill .25	6	246	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	Mcml pf1.20		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	Macy 1.20	8	97	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅞
17⅛	Macy pf 4.25		z30	49	49	49	
9½	MadisFd .60		121	11⅞	11½	11⅞	⅛
4	MadSq Gar	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	MagicCf .32		108	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
11⅛	Mallory 1	60	197	31	30¼	31	+ ½
21⅛	MalHyde .56	13	1	25½	25½	25½	
4⅞	Manbin .05e	7	38	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
29	MfrHan 1.80	8	216	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
34⅛	MAPCO .90	15	86	39¾	39	39⅞	+ ⅞
7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	66	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	MaratO 1.80	12	138	52½	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅜
8	Marcor 1	10	742	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	
56⅛	Marcr pfA2		61	71	70⅜	71	+ ½
6⅞	Maremt .50	9	50	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	MarMid .80	9	118	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
11⅛	MarionL .52	11	55	12½	12¼	12⅝	
8⅞	Marley .80	15	23	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	Marqtte .40a	8	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
15	Marriot .25t	23	164	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
12½	MrshMc 1.80	20	49	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞	+ 1⅞
21⅛	MarshF 1.24	10	27	22	21½	22	+ ½
6⅛	MartMa 1.20	9	466	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
17	MrldCup .60	10	70	25½	25	25	
13¼	MascoCp .26	23	246	29⅞	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅜
19	Masonite .54	27	222	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	MassyFer 1	6	560	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	MasM 1.17e	18	23	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	MasCp 1.60		15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
10⅛	Masln .03e		50	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
9¼	MatsuE .28e	19	64	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	MayDSt 1.48	12	66	53½	52⅞	53	— ½
14⅞	MayerOsc 1	11	12	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅜
31¾	Maytg 1.30a	19	45	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
0⅛	MBPX .40a	5	1	14	14	14	
55	MCA Inc 2	7	41	73¾	72⅝	72⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	McCord 1	8	7	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
17⅞	McDermot 1	5	150	45⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ¼
7⅛	McDonalds	30	360	66	65⅛	65⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	McDonD .44	8	161	18⅛	18	18	
11¾	McGEd 1.40	12	66	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	McGrwH .64	11	46	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	M GH pf1.20		1	25	25	25	
18⅞	McIntyr .30e	9	z20	44	44	44	
10⅛	McKee 1.80	7	19	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	
16½	McLean .90	11	485	51½	50⅞	51	
8¾	McLout 1.40	20	24	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	McNell .80	10	5	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
8	MeadCp 1.20	10	208	29½	29	29⅛	+ ½
15¾	Mea pfA2.80		1	51½	51½	51½	+ 1
16⅛	Mea pfB2.80		16	52	51⅞	52	+ 1
17	Medusa 1.40	14	28	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
3½	MEI Cp	8	37	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
17⅜	MelvleSh .68	13	88	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
9⅛	Menasc .35r	4	15	12	11½	11½	— ½
52¾	MercStr .80	12	4	64	63⅞	64	+ ⅝
55	Merck 1.40	25	216	75⅜	74¾	75⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	Meredith .70	8	19	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
14½	MerrLyn .80	11	724	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
9	MesaPet .10	19	121	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
24½	MesP pf1.60		3	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
9¼	Mesabi 1.15e	9	9	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	MestaM .80	16	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
12⅞	MGM 1r	7	58	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
15	Metrom .60	11	196	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	MGIC In .10		478	15⅞	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
11¼	MichGs 1.10	6	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
17½	MichTube 1	5	31	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
26⅛	MhWl pf2.67		13	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
13¼	Microwave	11	18	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
12½	MidCTl 1.08	9	30	14½	14¼	14⅞	
14⅛	MidSUt 1.32	9	421	15⅛	15	15	
1½	Midind Mtg		22	2	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅛	MidlRo 1.30	7	53	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	MilesLb 1.28	10	25	27¾	27⅛	27⅞	
9⅞	MiltBrad .44	12	49	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
54½	MinMM 1.45	28	529	64⅛	63⅞	64	+ ⅞
18½	MinnPL 1.65	7	31	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	MirroAl .96	10	3	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
8	MissnEq .28	9	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	MissRiv 1.40	6	36	34⅞	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
17¾	MoPac pf 1		6	30	30	30	
20⅛	MoPlCe 1.60	7	6	22½	21⅞	22	
9¾	MoPSv .84b	7	73	12	12	12	+ ⅛
47⅛	MobilOl 3.40	7	594	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
3¼	Mobile Hom		143	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	Mohasco .90	15	30	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
3	Mohk Data		125	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	MohkRub 1	6	8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
18	Molycrp .60	12	15	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
16	Monrh 1.20a	4	4	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	Monogr .20	7	227	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
8⅞	MonrEq .20	32	99	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
76	Monsan 2.60	10	370	90⅛	89⅛	89⅞	+ ⅛
54⅞	Mons pf2.75		1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅞	+ 1⅞
26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	5	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ¼
24	MonPw 1.80	8	67	24⅞	24⅞	24½	
11⅛	MontSt 1.87e		12	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	MONY .76e	10	26	8⅞	8	8	
29¼	MoorMc .80	5	122	24½	40⅞	41¼	+ 1
30⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	235	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞	+ ½
19⅛	MorrisKnu 1	6	24	23	22⅞	23	
2½	MorseEl Pd		31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	MorseSh .30	6	96	16	15⅞	15⅞	
1⅛	MtgeTr Am		25	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
13⅛	MorNor .88	10	112	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
41½	Motorola .70	37	310	47⅛	45⅞	47⅛	+ 1½
33⅛	MtFuel 1.72	14	27	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
19	MtStTel 1.68	9	19	23⅞	22⅞	23	
7	Munford .40	7	39	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	Munfd pf.40		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	Munsng 1.08	10	8	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	MurphC 1.20	8	17	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ¼
12⅞	MurpOil .60	6	72	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
12¾	MurryOh 1	9	12	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		9	15¾	15½	15¾	
7½	MyersL .40		9	9	8⅞	9	

N

'76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	444	38⅛	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
30⅛	NalcoCh .72	21	319	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
0⅛	NarcoScl .60	9	50	15⅞	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16¾	10⅜	NashuaC .60	47	73	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
16⅛	11⅞	N Avia .67e		34	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
14½	10½	NatCan .57	6	81	14	13⅞	14	
26½	21	N Can pf1.50		5	26	26	26	
43¼	30	N Chem .32	21	201	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	
6¾	5⅛	NatCity Lin		39	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
49⅜	39⅞	NatDst 2.72	6	49	49½	49	49	
25⅞	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	10	437	26	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	8	12	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅞	Nat Homes		423	8	7⅞	7⅞	
17⅞	6⅞	NatInd .30	4	74	9⅞	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅞	NtInd pf1.25		6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	14¼	Nt MedCare	14	103	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
14	7⅞	NMedEn .24	6	49	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
47	30¼	N Pres 1.30a	8	36	48⅞	48	48⅛	— 1⅛
55⅞	39	Nat Semicn	36	680	51⅞	50½	51⅛	+ ⅞
14⅞	9⅞	N SvcInd .78	9	28	13½	13⅞	13½	
18	12⅞	N Stand .96	9	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
54⅞	44¼	N Starch .88	18	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
52¼	37⅜	NatlStl 2.50	15	71	47⅞	47½	47¾	+ ¼
5⅞	4	Nat Tea		6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
29¼	22½	Natoms 1.28	10	181	27½	26	26⅞	— ¼
31⅞	23⅜	NCR Cp .?	10	571	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ½
20	16¼	Neptune .60	9	26	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	17½	NevPw 1.60	6	x27	20½	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
54	51⅜	NevP pf2.30		z4000	23½	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	19¼	NEngEl 1.86	8	68	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
14¼	12¼	NEngE 1.32	8	35	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
29¼	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
30⅞	25¼	N EngT 2.36	10	10	27⅞	27¼	27¾	
14⅞	11	Newhall .40	8	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
29⅞	23	Newmt 1.60	16	430	30⅛	29⅞	30½	+ 1⅛
V 84½	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	94	94	94	+ 3
27⅞	24	NYSEG 2.40	9	39	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅞	NiaMP 1.24	7	115	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
107½	95¾	NIM pf 10.60		z710	106	105½	106	+ ½
56½	48	NiaM pf 5.25		z4000	54	53⅞	54	+ 1½
52⅞	44¾	NiaM pf 4.85		z140	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
42	36	NiaM pf 3.90		z70	40	39⅞	40	+ ½
39¼	33¼	NiaM pf 3.60		z40	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
14	12	NiaShr 1.10e		10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
18⅞	12⅞	NL Ind 1	9	188	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅞	NLT Cp .64	8	126	20⅞	20½	20½	
81⅛	63⅞	NorfkWn 5	9	79	79⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ 1⅛
18¾	14⅞	Norlin 1.25	6	9	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
38	29⅞	Norris 1.40	8	312	36⅞	35¾	36	+ 1
40⅞	33	NoACoal .90	8	4	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	28	39	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
33	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	11	140	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
4	2⅞	NoCAir .10e	8	70	3⅞	3½	3½	
1⅞	13-16	NoCeAir wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	205	10⅞	10½	10½	
7½	5	viNoCen Ry		z100	5⅛	5	5	
24⅞	22⅛	NorllGs 2.12	7	55	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
24½	22⅜	NollG pf1.90		9	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	16⅛	NIndPS 1.48	8	50	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
46½	33⅞	NorNGs 1.76	8	206	45	43⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	24⅞	NoStPw 1.94	9	41	26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
103	95½	NSPw pf8.80		z30	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
83	77	NStaPw pf 7		z50	79	79	79	
78½	77¼	NSPw pf6.80		z10	77½	77½	77½	+ 2
48⅞	45⅛	NSPw pf4.16		z100	49	49	49	+ 1⅛
46	41	NSPw pf3.60		z30	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
38⅞	25⅛	NorTel .40	15	389	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
6	3⅛	Northgate E	28	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
32	22⅞	Northrp 1.20	8	166	33⅞	33⅞	30⅞	+ 1⅛
47¼	35½	Nrthp pf1.45		1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ 2¼
33⅞	23	NwstAirl .45	14	142	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
49	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	10	112	49⅞	48⅞	49½	+ ⅛
30⅞	24⅞	NwtEnrgy 2	4	21	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	24⅞	NwtEnr cf 2	4	3	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ¼
45⅞	32¾	NwtInd 1.75	3	132	40⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— 1
23⅞	14½	Nwstlnd wt		10	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
101½	73	Nwtln pf4.20		2	91	91	91	— ½
26⅞	25⅛	NwtP pf2.50		11	25⅞	25⅛	25¼	
12¾	10	NwMuL .95e	13	92	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
35½	28¼	NwtStW 1.20	18	1	34	34	34	
37	25⅞	Norton 1.70	9	6	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	+ ¼
24⅞	20¼	NorSim .50b	14	673	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
54	44½	NortS pf1.60		145	44⅞	44½	44½	
30	14½	NucorCp .32	8	213	30⅛	28⅞	30⅛	+ 1⅛
13½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	149	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛

O

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11	7¾	Oak Ind .40	26	64	10⅞	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅞
14⅞	12⅞	OakiteP .92	9	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
18	14	OccidPet 1	6	389	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	OccidPet wt		44	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	46⅞	OccIP pf3.60		8	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
24	20⅞	OccIP pf2.50		26	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
29⅞	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		3	27⅞	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	42	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	16⅞	OhioEd 1.66	9	80	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
100⅞	103	OhE pf 10.76		z140	109¼	107	109	— 1
88⅞	80	OhEd pf8.20		z3300	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ¾
51⅞	42¼	OhEd pf4.40		z30	47	47	47	
120⅞	112½	OhP pfA 14		z310	121	119⅞	119⅞	— 1
122⅛	114	OhPw pf 14		z150	119½	119⅞	119⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	9⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	38	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
23½	19	OklaGE 1.44	10	125	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	10	OklGE pf.80		z400	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
26	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	35	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	8	72	40⅞	39⅞	40⅛	+ 1⅛
35⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	33	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	25	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9	Oneida .76	7	10	13¼	13	13⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	12¼	Opelika 1	7	5	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	OranRk 1.28	8	16	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅞	10⅞	Orange .30b	13	85	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
43⅞	35⅛	OtisElv 2.20	9	64	43⅞	43	43	— ⅞
35⅛	25⅞	OutMar 1.20	18	226	36⅛	35⅛	35¼	+ 1
19	12⅞	OutletCo .80	6	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	19	OvernitT .80	11	18	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	16⅞	OverSh .20b	4	64	15⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
57	42	OwenCn .88	20	124	55⅞	55	55	+ ⅛
61⅞	51⅞	OwenIll 1.88	10	326	62⅛	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
97	85½	Owni pf4.75		3	98	97	98	+ 1
85	80⅞	OwenIll pf 4		1	82	82	82	— 1½
25	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	7	27	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛

P-Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅞	12⅞	PacAS 1.20a		15	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	8	402	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	16⅞	PacLtg 1.68	8	119	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
32⅞	25⅛	PacLumbr 1	16	31	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	11	520	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
21¼	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	168	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	35	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z100	76	76	76	
9⅞	6⅞	PacTin .80	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅛	PalneW .30e	6	101	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
17½	12⅛	PaJW pf1.30		9	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
8½	4⅞	PalmBc .25	6	84	8	7⅞	8	
8½	5⅞	Pamida .10e	9	53	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		671	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	29⅞	PenEP 2.10	7	161	33⅞	32⅞	33	— ⅛
15	8	Paprcft .66b	9	65	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	12⅞	PargasInc 1	10	20	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
23⅞	17⅛	Parker Drill	6	59	20⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅞	ParHan 1.12	10	15	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
16⅞	11⅞	ParkPen .40	8	64	14⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
43½	20⅞	Pasco 27c	9	27	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Payls nw .40	9	79	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅞	PeabGa .12e	10	580	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Penn Cent		271	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	PenDix .24b		20	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
60⅞	47⅞	Penney 1.28	19	147	59⅞	58	58⅞	— ⅛
63	48⅞	PaCo pf4.62		3	60	60	60	— 1

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	89	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
125⅛	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z430	122⅛	122	122⅛	
111⅛	102⅛	PaPLt pf 11		z10	109	109	109	
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z70	90⅛	89	89	— ⅛
93½	87	PaPL pf8.60		z110	93	92	92	— 2⅛
89½	80¼	PaPL pf8.40		z220	86⅞	85¼	85¼	— ½
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z80	50¼	50	50	
51⅛	46⅞	PaPL pf4.40		z210	49	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	27½	PennwIt 1.48	11	37	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	21	Pennwl pf1.60		10	25⅛	25	25	
30⅞	19⅞	Pennzol 1.20	10	428	30	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
89⅛	76	Pennz pfB 8		80	88⅛	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	25⅛	Pennz pf1.33		2	38	37⅞	37⅞	+ 1⅛
7⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	100	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
75½	69⅞	PepsiCo 1.60	17	138	76	74⅞	76	+ 2
27	20⅛	PerkElm .30	25	347	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+ ⅞
28	22⅞	Pet Inc 1.50	7	34	24⅛	24	24	
15	14	Petinc pf 1		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅛	11⅞	PeterPl .80a	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
80	67⅞	PetrieSt 1.60	20	1	78	78	78	— ⅛
26	20	Petrolan .60	8	104	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
31	25	Pfizer .84	14	827	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
45¼	35¼	PhelpD 2.20	19	206	44⅛	44	44	+ 1⅛
17⅞	14⅞	PhilaEl 1.64	9	211	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
96½	85⅛	PhilE pf9.50		z20	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— 1⅛
89	78	PhilE pf8.75		z200	88	87½	88	+ 1½
79	66½	PhilE pf7.75		z170	76½	75¾	75⅞	— ½
45	38	PhilE pf4.30		z400	44	44	44	+ ⅛
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	23	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
59⅛	50⅛	PhilMorr	16	1033	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		105	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	PhilipInd pf		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	49⅛	PhilPet 1.60	13	317	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅞	PhilVnH .40	32	124	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwik .36e	10	14	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	2	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Pier 1 Imprt		16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
44¾	35⅛	Pillsbury 1	12	351	39⅞	37⅞	39⅞	+ 1
36⅞	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	10	20	30⅞	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	PitneyB .68	8	208	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
23⅛	10⅞	PittFrg .80b	6	1	20	20	20	
39½	31	Pittstn .80a	6	292	35⅛	34¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
30⅞	20⅛	PizzaHt .03e	16	455	31⅛	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	Plan Resrch	8	37	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	69	34	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
16⅞	12⅞	Plessey .86e	7	30	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PNB MR .40	23	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	31⅞	Polaroid .32	19	540	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	+ 1
14	9⅞	Ponderosa	52	359	12⅞	12	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅛	PopeTal .70	16	19	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅛
30⅛	16⅞	Portec 16	8	14	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	8	115	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
110⅛	102	PoG pf 11.50		z470	110	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
65	48⅞	Potlch 1.50	14	309	60⅞	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	11⅞	PotmEl 1.16	11	189	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
57⅛	53⅛	PotEl pf5.50		z1030	57⅛	57	57	
49	43	PotEl pf4.50		z60	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
50	35	PPG In 1.80	12	270	49	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
16	10⅞	Premier .40	10	16	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
18½	15	Premr pf.90		4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
96⅞	81⅞	ProctGam 2	21	843	91	90⅞	90⅞	
12⅞	8⅞	ProdRsh .40	22	10	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
47⅞	27	Proler 1.40	6	40	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞	+ 2
9⅞	5⅞	PSA Inc		22	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅞	PSvCol 1.30	8	72	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
20½	17⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	54	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
110⅞	111⅛	PSE pf 12.25		z240	118	117⅞	117⅞	
103	94⅞	PSEG pf9.62		z150	100½	100	100½	— ½
89⅞	76	PSEG pf7.80		z13610	83⅞	83	83⅞	+ ⅛
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z11720	82⅞	81	81	— ⅞
83	74⅞	PSEG pf7.52		z200	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
57⅞	49⅞	PSEG pf5.05		z90	54	54	54	
27⅞	25	PSEG pf2.43		6	25	25⅞	25	+ ⅛
16	14⅞	PSEG pf1.40		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
43⅞	38	P Svind 2.72	12	37	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ½
109	103⅞	PSind pf9.44		z9100	108	108	108	
20⅞	18⅞	PSvNH 1.88	7	61	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
29⅞	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z290	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
20⅞	18⅞	PSvNM 1.35	8	75	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
6	4⅞	Pubickr Ind		11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		16	3⅛	3	3⅛	
30⅞	25⅞	PugSPL 2.36	6	33	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	
37	27⅛	Pullmn 1.20	10	101	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
17	14⅞	PurexCp .96	9	253	16	15⅞	15⅞	
23	19	Purex pf1.35		5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ½
6⅞	3⅛	Purita Fash	32	33	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
45⅛	32⅞	Purolt 1.04	13	25	42⅞	42	42	— ⅛
28⅞	23⅞	QuakOat .84	13	365	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
68⅞	63⅞	QukOat pf 3		3	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+ 2⅛
20⅞	16⅞	QuakStO .78	18	77	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
7½	5⅞	Questor .60r	27	4	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52⅞	45⅛	RalstonPu 1	16	719	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Ramada Inn	104	561	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7	Rancoln .40		10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Rapid Am		23	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	27	Raybest 1.50	5	5	32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅞	Raymint .56	6	24	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
54⅞	42⅞	Raytheon 1	12	132	54⅞	53⅛	54⅞	+ 1⅛
29	18⅞	RCA 1	20	807	28⅞	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
69½	52	RCA cvpf 4		5	67⅛	67⅛	67⅞	+ ⅛
43	33⅞	RCA pf 3.50		z20	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
19½	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	103	16⅛	18	18⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2½	Redman Ind		102	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	ReeceCp .74	13	23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
31	22	Reeves 1.60	9	48	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅞	ReichCh .55	7	77	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10	7	Relab St .64	6	16	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
23⅞	18	RelianEl	11	180	29⅞	29⅞	28⅞	
77	51½	Relian pf 3		11	80½	80	80	+ 1⅛
51	34	Relia pf1.60		3	51⅛	51	51	+ ½
13⅞	6	Relian Grp		276	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
17	8½	RelGrp pfC		11	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
24	12	RelGrp pfB		24	24	20⅞	24	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Republic Cp	9	11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15⅛	10	RepFirS .80	8	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	132	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	ResrvOil .15	9	142	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
48	33⅛	RevcoDS .40	22	59	44⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		32	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
79¾	65⅞	Revlon 1.60	16	97	77⅞	77	77	+ 1
6⅛	3⅛	Rexham .24	9	250	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	26⅞	Rexnrd 1.20	7	88	28⅞	27⅞	28½	— ⅛
49	32⅞	Rexn pf2.36		6	43	42	42	— 1
63⅛	60⅞	Reynln 3.06	8	54	62⅞	61⅞	62⅛	
80	70	Reyln pf2.25		2	71⅛	71	71	+ ⅛
41⅛	22⅞	ReynMet 1	11	284	35⅞	37¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
83	56	ReyM pf4.50		37	79⅛	78	79⅛	+ 2½
15⅞	8⅛	ReySec .60a	8	33	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	Richardsn 1	65	33	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
25¼	21½	RichMer .64	13	9	25	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅞	Richmnd .60	13	12	14	14	14	
32	19⅛	RiegelT 1.50	7	10	29	28⅞	29	— ⅛
24⅞	15	RioGran .60	10	34	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	RioGr pf.90		30	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅞	Rite Aid .16	19	716	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	19⅞	RivianF .95	18	68	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅞	Robshaw .70	29	38	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
27⅞	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	4	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ½
12⅞	10⅞	Robins .28a	0	219	11	10⅞	10⅞	
17⅛	15⅛	RochG 1.28b	7	30	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
112½	107	RochG pf 11		z250	112⅛	112½	112½	+ ⅛
15⅞	12¼	RochTel .60	0	28	14	13⅞	13⅞	
18⅞	15⅞	Rockowr .44	7	x34	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	10	308	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛

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74½	57	RkInt pf4.75		12	75½	75⅞	75⅞	+ 1
27	20⅞	RkInt pf1.35		7	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
76¾	58	RohmH 1.28	35	180	62½	62⅛	62½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	Rohr Ind		26	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
27⅞	20⅞	Rollins .30	17	21	25½	24½	25½	+ 1⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp		5	5⅛	5	5	
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	9	16	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
25	19¼	RorerA .94	11	42	21	20¼	21	+ ½
28⅞	23	Rosario .40b	13	52	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅞
29½	22⅞	Rowan .20	4	9	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	16⅞	RoyCCol .72	13	28	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
47⅞	41⅞	RoylD 3.26e	5	207	47⅛	47	47⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Roylind .10e	8	68	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅞	RTE Cp .16	86	7	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	24⅛	Rubbrm .40	19	92	25⅞	25	25¼	+ ⅛
24½	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	101	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	— ½
14⅞	10⅛	RussTog .76	8	10	12	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
22¾	9	Ryder Sys	14	431	12⅞	11⅞	12	+ ⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41⅛	35	SabineR .60	11	18	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Salegrd Ind	11	14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
48⅞	42⅞	SafewySt 2	8	304	43½	43⅛	43⅞	— ⅛
15	8	SagaCp .09e	10	44	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
45⅞	33½	StJoMin 1.20	10	86	41½	41	41¼	
13⅞	11	StJoLtP 1.12	7	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
33⅛	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	16	10	31½	31⅛	31⅞	—
12	10⅞	StPaulS .96a		17	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	11	276	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅞
9⅞	6⅛	Salant .24b	7	42	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅞	10⅛	SanDGs 1.20	14	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	19	273	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	7½	SJuanR .99t	6	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
39½	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	9	409	39⅞	37⅞	39⅞	
10⅞	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		202	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
28⅞	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	9	214	28⅞	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅛
14	9⅞	SargtWel .50	9	1-1	13⅞	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Saul RIEst		30	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	8	SavElP .50a	5	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Sav ASlop	75	418	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SavOnDr .20	11	22	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch		35	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind	11	139	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅞	2	SCA Svc		43	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅞	3	Schaefer Cp		74	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	47½	ScheraPl .68	20	159	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	⅛
+24	19½	SchlitzBr .68	20	86	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	20	352	77½	76⅛	76⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅞	SCM Cp .70	6	45	16⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
16⅞	11⅛	SCOA In .70	6	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	ScotLad .36	6	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	18	ScotFer 1.08	10	27	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	ScottFor .74	7	125	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
24½	14⅛	ScottPap .68	12	272	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ¼
10½	7⅛	Scottys .10	24	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛

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18⅛	11⅞	ScovillMfg 1		58	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	29½	Scovil pf2.50		4	43⅛	43	43	
7	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	10	19	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	8	Scudd pf.83e		14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
21⅞	14⅛	Sea Cont .30	4	31	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	20⅛	SeabCL 1.40	8	98	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		103	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅛	Seagram .80	18	21	29½	28⅞	28½	+ ½
19⅞	14	SealdPw .80	9	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
18	13⅛	SearleG .52	11	855	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
79⅛	63½	Sears 1.60a	23	1008	77	75⅞	76⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Seatrain Lin		194	6⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
28	22	Sedcoinc .18	7	165	29	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .12	4	35	5⅛	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
.6	14½	Servomt .66	9	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Shakspre .32	15	36	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
17⅛	12⅛	Shapell .10	10	110	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
56⅛	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	7	428	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛	+ 1⅛
32⅞	30⅞	ShellT 1.01e	7	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	59	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
19½	16⅞	ShllGl pf1.40		1	18⅛	16⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
23	18¼	ShllGl pf1.35		2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
41⅞	33⅛	SherwW 2.22	19	19	37	35⅞	36⅛	
70	53½	Shr W pf4.40		z10	63½	63½	63½	— ½
11⅛	9⅛	SierrPac .92	9	18	11	10⅞	10⅞	
18	15⅞	Signal .90b	9	74	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
40⅛	22	SignodeCp 1	16	33	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ 1⅛
8⅞	5	SimPrec .14	11	52	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
23½	16⅛	Simm .88a	16	25	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
20⅞	15½	SimPat .40b	16	2.4	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20	8⅛	Singer .30p		1109	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅞
37⅞	24½	Singr pf3.50		23	35½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
28	23	Skaggs .50	14	16	25⅛	25	25	
12⅛	7⅞	Skil Corp	36	7	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Skyline .24	53	264	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
14½	8⅞	SmithAO .60		6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
38⅞	28⅞	SmithInt .36	8	105	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
69⅞	58½	Smithkline 2	16	117	68⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	13	SmithTr .50	9	23	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
20	16¼	Smucker .80	8	12	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	11	SolaBas .70	7	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6⅞	3⅞	Sonesta Int	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	8⅞	Sony Corp	35	273	9⅞	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
32½	27⅞	SooLin 2.35e	7	8	30½	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	SOS Con .40	7	21	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
18	16⅛	SCarEG 1.52	8	75	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	14⅞	SoJerIn 1.56	9	1	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	10¼	Souldwn .60	6	8	11⅞	11½	11½	
25⅛	22½	Sdwn pf1.80		1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	SoestBk .40b	9	90	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	10	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	19⅛	SoCalE 1.68	6	348	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	721	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
37½	31¼	SoinGE 2.40	8	10	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
55⅛	43⅛	SoNRes .65	8	17	51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	10	14	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
47	43⅛	SoNE pf3.82		1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37⅞	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	218	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
62⅛	50⅞	Sou Ry 2.12	11	222	57	55	56⅞	+ ⅞
61½	51¼	SouRy pfA 3		2	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	— ¼
6	5⅛	SouRy pf.50		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36½	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	7	13	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅞
26⅛	21½	Southld .40b	12	121	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	196	99	12¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	16⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		6	24	23⅞	23⅞	
13⅞	11½	SwstPSv .98	29	43	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .24a	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	10	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
50½	38⅞	SperryR .76	12	594	53¼	49½	50⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	Sprague El		47	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅞	10⅞	Spring M .75	19	250	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
29	20⅞	SquarD 1.10	17	85	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	30⅞	Squibb .90	15	302	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅞
31⅛	24⅞	StaleyMfg 1	6	20	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
29⅞	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		24	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
40⅞	33⅞	StBrand 1.14	15	229	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞	+ ⅞
49⅛	37¼	StBPaint .40	26	34	46⅞	45⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	27⅞	StdOilCal 2	8	872	34	33⅛	33⅞	+ ⅛
48	40⅞	StOilInd 2.30	9	498	43	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅜
79⅞	61½	StOilOh 1.36	21	230	71⅛	71⅛	71⅞	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	StdPress .40	25	30	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	36	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16	9⅛	Standex .60	7	21	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	13	30	30⅛	30	30	
9⅛	6⅞	Stanray .60		33	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅞	Starrett 1	7	7	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
12	10⅞	StaMSe 1.05		27	11⅛	11⅛		
105	84	StaurCh 2.40	10	228	95⅛	94⅛	95	+ ⅞
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21	16⅞	SterDrug .70	14	455	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPr .11t	7	25	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
16	12⅞	Sterndnt .40	8	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	18⅞	StevenJ 1.20	11	250	25⅞	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
30½	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	10	26	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	71	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	
14	10⅞	StokVC pf 1		250	13	13	13	+ ⅛
62⅞	43¼	StoneW 2.50	8	41	57⅞	58	59	+ 1
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	7	11	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
21	20	StopShp n1	6	55	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13½	9	Storge Tech	8	49	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
23½	16⅞	StorerBdg 1	8	37	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
15	10⅞	StridRite .80	8	53	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
43½	39⅞	StuWor 1.32	9	70	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅛
36	30½	SfW pfA1.40		4	33	33	33	
6⅛	3⅞	Suave Shoe	10	221	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
20	14⅞	SubProGs 1	7	26	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest .30	5	45	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22	11⅛	Sun Chm .40		6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	25⅞	SunOil 1.12r	5	25	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
35⅞	31¼	SunO pf2.25		31	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	20⅞	Sunbeam 1	13	85	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies

Amsterdam

	45.10
	115
	356
	75.40
	85
	44.60
	145.90
	51
	88
	63.50
	120.50
	101
	135.50
	34.40
	196.50
	148.50
	126.90
	128.20
	225
	179

Brussels

	4,495
	2,210
	916
	6,090
	1,725
	4,855
	5,560
	1,302
	2,470
	2,630
	1,310

Frankfurt

	101
	168.30
	146.20
	205.20
	109.50
	361.20
	183.50
	321.50
	241
	169.70
	78.50
	66.50
	432
	266
	166.50
	95.50
	376
	268
	95
	110
	155.50
	350
	299.60
	136
	114.80
	151.10

London

	2.52
	£20.00
	2.86
	3.51
	1.21
	1.37
	2.10
	3.71
	0.61
	6.28
	0.35
	0.52½
	1.38
	1.50
	0.06
	2.06
	2.60
	1.45½
	0.89
	2.55
	1.61
	£12.50
	3.48
	3.83

Gold Fields	1.60
Gt Un St	2.09
Guinness	1.25
Hawker-Sidd	4.28
Hudson Bay	£15⅛
Imp Chem	4.01
Imps	0.76
Mark & Spen	0.94
MetalBox	2.66
Nicholls	0.65
Plessey	0.83
Rand Mines	1.70
Rank Org	1.67
Royal Dutch	£36.75
R.T.Z.	2.07
Shell	4.14
Thorn (A)	2.78
Tube Invest	3.66
Union Carb	2.80
Vickers	1.78
War L3½	£26 7/16
West Deep	£ 7.85
West Drief	£20.25
West Hold	£14.50
West Mln	1.54
Woolworth	0.63½
ZCI	0.24

Milan

Bastogi	1,013
Erba	1,900
Erc Marelli	455
Fiat	7,281
Finsider	264
Generali	43,380
IFI	2,005
Italgas	455
Italsider	330.25
LaRinas	59.50
Montedis	434
Olivetti	1,097
Pirelli	989
Snia Visco	1,216
Terni	306

Paris

Air Liquide	374.80
Allmentaire	84.20
BSN	684
Carrefour	2,169
Cim Lafarge	212.50
Citroën	64
Cie Bancaire	338.50
CFP	132.50
CGE	332
CCF	171.50
Ferodo	428
Iméta:	117
L'Oréal	965
Mach Bul	38.20
Michelin	1,411
Moët-Henn	537
Moulinex	293.10
Paribas	183
PUK	108.50
Penarroya	56.30
Perrier	117.10
Peugeot	370.20
Rh Poulenc	102.50
Saclior	79.20
St Gobain	138.50
Suez	266
Télémécan	727
Thomson	225.10
Usinor	75.50

* Ex Rts.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,246
Buehrle	1,590
B Boveri	1,630
Ciba-Geigy	1,425
Cr Suisse	2,670
Fischer	720
HofRochN	10,050
Nestlé	3,385
Sandoz	5,200
Sté B Suisse	419
Sulzer	2,480
U.B. Suisse	2,190

Kleinwort, Benson, Lonsdale Limited

"A good year"

1975 was a good year for the Group. Reported profits of £5,921,000 were *28 per cent higher than those in 1974*. These excellent results which were achieved against a background of a continuing weakness of sterling emphasise the value and significance of our activities in foreign currencies as well as sterling. The total dividend for the year is 3.46p per share, compared with 3.19p per share last year.

CYRIL H. KLEINWORT, *Chairman*

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Our banking operations continued to be profitable in 1975. While our acceptances have fallen, we remain one of the leaders in this field. There was a modest increase in our deposits during the year. Our Channel Islands companies have made *an important contribution to our firm deposit base.* Dealing activities on behalf of our customers in the foreign exchange and *domestic money markets have increased,* and we have developed, for major international clients, our advisory service on worldwide interest trends and currency fluctuations. We have reorganised and expanded our activities in the Middle East, and have opened regional representative offices in Bahrain and Tehran. Elsewhere, we have opened representative offices in Chicago and Singapore.

Sharps Pixley, our wholly-owned bullion subsidiary, has had another active year, with an especially impressive contribution from Sharps, Pixley Inc. in New York. In conjunction with The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Group, we have formed *Sharps Pixley Wardley Limited* to deal in gold and other precious metals in Hong Kong.

Our Corporate Finance division had *a successful year.* In 1975, *the main activity* of the division was the issue of substantial amounts of equity capital for British clients by means of rights issues, and we were *also involved, as usual,* in a number of mergers and acquisitions. In the international field, the Eurobond market was particularly busy, *and we played an active part in it.*

We have increased the number of funds under management. Our offshore funds, which invest in the *United States, Japan and Europe, performed* particularly well, and since the year end we have formed a new offshore fund to invest in areas of the *Far East other than Japan.*

ROBERT HENDERSON, *Chairman*

20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB

BRUSSELS · GENEVA · PARIS · ROME · NEW YORK · CHICAGO · TOKYO · HONG KONG · SINGAPORE · BAHRAIN · TEHRAN · CHANNEL ISLANDS

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

HYDRO

$25,000,000
(United States)

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR HYDRO

9¾% Debentures Due March 15, 1986

Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest unconditionally guaranteed by

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND (CANADA)

Principal, premium, if any, and interest will be payable in United States dollars in New York City or in certain cities outside the United States without deduction for or on account of Canadian withholding taxes, all as set forth in the Prospectus. Interest will be payable annually on March 15, commencing in 1977.

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL — A.E. AMES & CO. LIMITED
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.
BURNS FRY LIMITED

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V. — ANDRESENS BANK A/S
BACHE HALSEY STUART INC. — BAER SECURITIES CORPORATION — BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA
BANCA DEL GOTTARDO — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA
BANCO DI ROMA — BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (OVERSEAS) Limited — BANK MEES & HOPE NV
THE BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) N.V. — BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)
BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. — BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR
BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. — BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE DE NEUFLIZE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BANQUE ROTHSCHILD — BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — BANQUE WORMS — BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK — BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK — BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. International Limited
CAPITALFIN INTERNAZIONALE S.p.A. — CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — COMPAGNIA FINANZIARIA INTERMOBILIARE S.p.A.
CREDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE — CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL
CREDIT LYONNAIS — CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited
CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDITO ITALIANO — DELBRUECK & CO. — DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE —DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK— — DEWAAY & ASSOCIES INTERNATIONAL S.C.S.
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION HARRIS & PARTNERS Limited — DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG Aktiengesellschaft — EUROPEAN BANKING COMPANY Limited — FINACOR — FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited
ROBERT FLEMING & CO. Limited — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft
GOLDMAN SACHS INTERNATIONAL CORP. — GREENSHIELDS Incorporated — HAMBROS BANK Limited — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
IBJ INTERNATIONAL Limited — ISTITUTO BANCARIO SAN PAOLO DI TORINO
JARDINE FLEMING & COMPANY Limited — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL Limited — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V. — KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL — KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING CONTRACTING & INVESTMENT CO. (S.A.K.)
KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)
LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., Limited — LAZARD FRERES ET CIE — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited
McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY Limited — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO. — MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.
SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. Limited — MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. Limited — NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
NESBITT, THOMSON Limited — NEUE BANK — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (EUROPE) LTD.
NOMURA EUROPE N.V. — NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — ORION BANK Limited
PETERBROECK, VAN CAMPENHOUT, KEMPEN S.A. — PICTET INTERNATIONAL Limited
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V. — PKBANKEN — RICHARDSON SECURITIES OF CANADA
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — SALOMON BROTHERS — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
SOCIETA FINANZIARIA ASSICURATIVA (SOFIAS) (R.A.S. GROUP) — SOCIETE GENERALE — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO. — SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT — UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) Limited
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES—U.B.A.F. — UNITED OVERSEAS BANK S.A. GENEVA
VEREINS- UND WESTBANK Aktiengesellschaft — J. VONTOBEL & CO. — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WARDLEY Limited — WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — WOOD GUNDY Limited

April 7, 1976.

NEW YORK, April 6—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*78½	*90½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*114	*68
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	37½	35½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	313	300
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	80-87	81-82
Lead, spot lb	21	24½
Copper elec. lb.	66⅝	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb.		3.59⅜
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	37½-39
Silver N.Y. oz	4.18	4.1350
Gold N.Y. oz	128.30	174.10
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	788.6	754.0

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
April 6, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
May	14.20	14.23	14.06	14.17	14.29
Jul	14.20	14.20	14.06	14.15	14.27
Sep	14.00	14.03	13.88	13.98	14.07
Oct	14.00	14.03	13.87	13.95	14.05
Mar	13.82	13.90	13.77	13.84	13.85
May	13.77	13.80	13.77	13.76	13.84
Jul	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.65	13.73
Sep	13.65	13.65	13.60	13.65	13.70
Sales: 2,822.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Jul	170.0	172.0	170.0	B167.0	163.0
Sales: 2.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
May	73.00	73.90	72.90	73.75S	71.90
Jul	69.25	69.95	69.00	69.75S	67.96
Sep	66.00	66.65	65.60	66.35S	64.75
Dec	62.70	63.20	62.40	63.05S	61.65
Mar	60.85	61.20	60.60	61.05S	59.90
May	59.60	60.00	59.45	59.85S	58.75
Sales: 1,777.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Apr	65.90	65.90	65.90	66.00S	65.60
May	66.70	66.80	65.90	66.30S	65.80
Jun	67.00	67.00	67.00	66.70S	66.30
Jul	67.50	67.60	65.80	67.10S	66.60
Sep	68.30	68.30	67.40	67.80S	67.30
Dec	69.20	69.20	68.40	68.80S	68.30
Jan	69.60	69.60	68.60	69.10S	68.60
Mar	70.10	70.10	69.20	69.60S	69.20
May	70.80	70.80	70.70	70.10S	69.80
Sales: Estimated 6,478.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Apr	8.60	8.94	8.32	8.72	8.80
May	11.45	11.70	11.36	11.48	11.86
Nov	5.25	5.30	5.19	5.29	5.25
Mar	6.11	6.25	6.03	6.20	6.15
Apr	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.75
May	7.92	8.05	7.70	7.90	7.92
Sales: 4,836.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)					
Apr	414.70	415.50	414.70	417.70S	413.50
May	417.00	420.50	415.70	419.00S	414.70
Jun	423.00	423.00	423.00	421.30S	—
Jul	420.00	425.00	420.00	423.70S	419.20
Sep	426.00	430.30	426.00	428.80S	424.30
Dec	434.50	439.00	434.50	437.60S	433.00
Jan	437.00	441.00	437.00	440.50S	435.90
Mar	443.00	447.60	443.00	446.50S	441.70
May	449.00	453.50	449.00	452.50S	447.60
Jul	455.00	458.50	455.50	458.50S	453.50
Sales estimated: 12,200.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
May	62.00	62.00	61.00	B61.00	62.15
Jul	63.85	63.85	62.65	62.65	63.85
Sep	65.40	65.40	64.35	B64.30	65.50
Nov	66.40	66.40	65.45	B65.30	B66.50
Jan	67.30	67.30	66.25	66.25	B67.50
Sales: 300.					
COTTON No. 2 (60,000 lbs)					
May	58.90	59.58	58.82	59.47	58.81
Jul	59.60	60.20	59.60	60.06	59.54
Oct	59.00	59.65	59.00	B59.50	59.00
Dec	58.70	58.85	58.70	58.80	58.72
Mar	59.55	59.80	59.55	B59.75	59.50
May	60.50	60.50	60.50	B60.40	60.10
Jul	60.60	60.60	60.58	B60.75	60.50
Sales: 365.					

A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100-troy oz)					
Apr	127.90	128.70	127.90	128.10S	127.60
June	128.80	129.00	128.20	128.50S	128.10
Aug	129.50	129.60	129.10	129.30S	128.90
Oct	130.80	130.80	130.00	130.30S	129.90
Dec	131.80	132.00	131.10	131.30S	130.90
Feb.	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.40S	132.00
Apr	133.70	135.20	133.70	133.50S	133.10
Jun	135.10	135.10	135.00	134.60S	134.20
Aug	136.20	136.20	136.20	135.70S	135.30
Sales estimated: 928.					

CHICAGO FUTURES
April 6, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
May	3.51½	3.56½	3.50	3.54	3.49
Jul	3.60½	3.64½	3.59	3.62	3.57¾
Sep	3.67	3.71¾	3.66½	3.68½	3.65
Dec	3.78	3.83	3.78	3.81	3.76¾
Mar	3.88	3.93	3.88	3.91	3.86
CORN (5,000 bu)					
May	2.67¼	2.69	2.67	2.68	2.66¾
Jul	2.71	2.73	2.71	2.72	2.71
Sep	2.67½	2.69½	2.67¼	2.69	2.67¼
Dec	2.63	2.65	2.62¾	2.64¼	2.62¾
Mar	2.69	2.71¼	2.69	2.70¾	2.69¼
May	2.73	2.75½	2.73	2.74½	2.73
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
May	4.73	4.77	4.73	4.76	4.72
Jul	4.82	4.85¼	4.81	4.84¼	4.80
Aug	4.85	4.88¾	4.85	4.88¼	4.83¾
Sep	4.90	4.93	4.89¼	4.92¼	4.88¼
Nov	4.98	5.00½	4.96¼	4.99½	4.95¾
Jan	5.04	5.07½	5.04	5.06¼	5.03½
Mar	5.12½	5.15½	5.11¾	5.15	5.11
May	5.19½	5.23½	5.19½	5.23½	5.17¼
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
May	16.28	16.45	16.25	16.41	16.23
Jul	16.40	16.65	16.40	16.62	16.44
Aug	16.52	16.71	16.52	16.67	16.50
Sep	16.60	16.78	16.60	16.73	16.57
Oct	16.70	16.82	16.70	16.79	16.65
Dec	16.80	16.95	16.80	16.93	16.75
Jan	16.92	17.00	16.90	16.95	16.75
Mar	17.00	17.05	17.00	17.05	16.75
May	17.10	17.16	17.10	17.10	16.80
SOYBEAN MEAL (1000 tons)					
May	130.60	131.40	130.20	131.40	130.30
Jul	133.20	134.60	133.20	134.60	133.60
Aug	135.00	136.00	134.90	136.00	135.10
Sep	136.20	136.50	136.20	136.50	136.00
Oct	137.40	138.20	137.40	138.00	137.20
Dec	138.90	140.50	138.90	140.10	139.00
Jan	140.50	141.50	140.50	141.50	140.50
Mar	142.00	142.50	142.00	142.50	143.00
May	143.50	145.70	143.50	145.10	144.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Apr	415.00	419.00	415.00	417.50	412.50
May	418.00	421.00	417.50	420.00	415.00
Jun	417.50	422.50	417.50	421.50	416.00
Aug	423.00	427.00	423.00	425.50	420.50
Oct	428.00	433.50	428.00	431.00	426.50
Dec	434.00	439.10	434.00	437.00	432.50
Feb	440.00	445.00	440.00	443.50	438.80
Apr	448.10	450.50	448.10	449.50	444.70
Jun	454.00	457.00	454.00	456.00	450.70
Aug	460.50	462.50	460.00	462.00	456.70
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Apr	41.50	41.97	41.27	41.80	42.00
Jun	45.00	45.82	44.85	45.70	45.52
Aug	45.15	45.57	44.95	45.45	45.55
Oct	44.90	45.40	44.75	44.90	45.15
Dec	44.90	45.25	44.77	44.90	45.05
Feb	44.90	44.97	44.67	a44.75	a45.02

Sales: April 2400; June 4980; Aug 1800; Oct 435; Dec 117; Feb 42.
Open interest: April 4126; June 10206; Aug 6044; Oct 2149; Dec 1194; Feb 306.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Apr	47.85	48.55	47.85	48.02	b48.37
Jun	49.00	49.65	49.00	49.30	b49.52
Jul	48.50	48.75	48.25	48.45	b48.80
Aug	45.50	45.70	45.25	45.40	45.90
Oct	42.20	42.35	41.82	42.00	42.70
Dec	41.95	42.00	41.55	41.75	42.10
Feb	41.50	41.65	41.45	a41.45	41.80
Apr	39.97	39.97	39.70	b39.70	39.90

Sales: April 1279; June 2919; July 960; Aug 344; Oct 207; Dec 64; Feb 16; April 1.
Open interest: April 1897; June 4377; July 2751; Aug 1418; Oct 941; Dec 527; Feb 148; April 41.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Apr	44.10	44.10	43.15	43.35	b45.00
May	42.60	42.60	41.10	41.20	43.00
Jun	44.35	44.35	42.85	42.85	a44.45
Sep	51.00	51.00	50.50	50.55	51.60
Nov	51.60	51.60	50.20	50.20	52.00
Dec	55.30	55.30	54.00	54.00	55.10

Sales: April 126; May 189; June 124; Sep 38; Nov 12; Dec 14.
Open interest: April 407; May 665; June 499; Sep 337; Nov 40; Dec 217.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
May	74.25	74.95	73.45	73.60	b75.40
Jul	74.00	74.20	72.90	73.10	b74.50
Aug	70.50	70.70	69.30	b69.50	b70.92
Feb	59.20	59.20	58.00	58.00	a59.35
Mar	58.40	58.50	57.75	a57.75	b58.90

Sales: May 3216; July 2320; Aug 375; Feb 100; March 2.
Open interest: May 2752; July 2819; Aug 1233; Feb 307; March 3.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
GOLD (100-troy oz)					
Jun	128.30	129.00	128.00	128.40	128.00
Sep	129.80	130.00	129.20	129.70	129.00
Dec	131.00	131.70	131.00	131.40	131.00
Mar	133.00	133.50	132.60	133.00	132.70
Jun	135.70	135.80	134.60	135.60	134.90

Sales: June 717; Sep. 145; Dec. 79; March 4; June 5.

Market Summaries

April 6, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Kauf Broad	319,900	10⅝	+⅛
Atlas Corp	311,300	5⅛	+⅜
Xerox Cp	280,000	54	−1¼
Gen Motors	270,500	71⅝	+⅛
Citicorp	234,300	35⅞	−⅛
Chrysler	221,600	20⅛	
Texaco Inc	174,900	26½	
Fst Chart	163,700	16⅛	−⅛
Tex Util	163,300	19¼	
Pittston Co	158,400	35	
Gulf Oil	150,100	24⅝	+⅜
Singer Co	145,200	19⅝	+¼
Merrill Lyn	143,800	30	−⅝
Honeywell	129,200	48¼	−½
Whittakr	127,900	6	+¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (en millions)	24.17	21.94
Advances	808	1155
Declines	686	376
Unchanged	412	366
Total issues	1906	1897
New 1976 highs	128	97
New 1976 lows	7	10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1008.82	1015.35	998.90	1001.65	−2.44
20 Trn	211.39	213.20	209.66	210.64	+0.35
15 Utl	87.55	88.03	86.72	87.14	−0.48
65 Stk	307.03	309.14	304.15	305.22	−0.55

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.83	115.89	116.35	−0.19
15 Railroads	45.74	45.11	45.40	+0.14
60 Utilities	46.74	46.14	46.38	−0.02
500 Stocks	104.63	102.43	103.36	−0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.51	55.10	55.10	−0.07
Industrials	62.08	61.61	61.61	−0.09
Transportation	39.66	39.44	39.44	+0.02
Utilities	36.02	35.89	35.89	−0.02
Finance	54.59	54.30	54.30	+0.05

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 5	188,814	466,061	1,093
April 2	142,038	347,580	1,283
April 1	144,405	342,488	1,097
Mar 31	135,169	355,630	963
Mar 30	132,468	357,571	833
Mar 29	149,872	401,975	906

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PanOcean O	148,500	18⅛	−⅛
Kaiser Ind	94,300	13	+½
Damson Oil	86,900	6⅛	+¼
Dataprod	86,700	10⅞	−¼
Champ Ho	81,800	6	
Craig Corp	57,900c t	14⅞	+1⅛
Syntex Corp	53,500	30⅞	−¼
HoustOil M	52,600	47⅝	−1⅞
Instrum Sys	51,900	1⅜	+⅛
AtlasCp wt	48,600	2⅝	+⅛
Approx total stock sales	3,230,000		
Stock sales year ago	1,649,995		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
105.38	104.89	104.96	+0.01

London Commodities

April 6, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	183.75	180.50	180.80-180.95	181.65-181.70
Aug	183.25	179.75	180 -180.20	181.40-181.50
Oct	182	179.25	179 -179.25	180.50-180.60
Dec	181.25	179.50	178 -179	179.95-180
Mar	180.50	178.50	178.50-178.75	179.75-179.90
May	180.75	178.50	178 -178.50	179 -179.25
Aug	180.20	178.25	177.50-178.50	178 -178.95
Lots: 2,642.				
COCOA				
May	870	845	867 -868	832 -833
Jul	854	834	851 -852	817.50-818
Sep	822	800	820 -820.50	789.50-790
Dec	786	778	784.50-785	763 -764
Mar	776	765	772 -774	749.50-750.50
May	763	754	762 -764	742 -743
Jul	755		755 -758	736 -738
Lots: 8,869.				
COFFEE				
May	1,132	1,112	1,130-1,132	1,086-1,088
Jul	1,144	1,121	1,130-1,143	1,099-1,101
Sep	1,155	1,135	1,152-1,154	1,110-1,112
Nov	1,166	1,145	1,160-1,161	1,120-1,121
Jan	1,175	1,155	1,168-1,169	1,126-1,127
Mar	1,177	1,163	1,175-1,176	1,130-1,135
May	1,180	1,168	1,180-1,182	1,134-1,140
Lots: 3,424.				

London Metals Market

April 6, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	777.50- 778.50	747 - 748
3 months	799.50- 800.50	769 - 769.50
Cathodes: spot	768 - 769.50	739 - 749.50
3 months	790 - 790.50	760 - 761.50
Tin: spot	3,880 -3,890	3,800 -3,805
3 months	3,901 -3,903	3,820 -3,825
Lead: spot	230.50- 231.50	215.50- 216
3 months	239 - 239.50	223.75- 224
Zinc: spot	422.50- 423.50	406 - 407
3 months	436 - 436.50	418.50- 419.50
Silver: spot	224.30- 224.50	217.60- 217.90
3 months	229.40- 229.50	222.70- 222.80

Paris Commodities

April 6, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May			1,637-1,650	−33
Jul			1,640-1,660	−35
Aug	1,770	1,710	1,715-1,717	−33
Oct	1,715	1,670	1,670-1,675	−17
Nov			1,615-1,630	−20
Jan			1,620-1,640	−20
Mar	1,647	—	1,630-1,645	−15
May	1,660	1,650	1,645-1,655	−3
Lots: 288.				
COCOA				
April			735- 750	+35
May	749	739	746- 748	+18
Jul	748	—	743- 748	+13
Sep	739	728	735- 736	+19
Dec	696	692	693- 696	+16
Mar	683	—	680- 690	+15
May			670- 680	+15
Lots: 188.				

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 6

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30½	17	Sundstrd .80	9	236	29¾	29¼	29½—	¼
46	35¾	Sunds pf3.50		4	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝+	¼
13⅝	9⅝	SunshMg .36	15	13	11	11	11 —	⅛
32	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	10	8	32¼	32	32¼+	⅜
203	159	SuprOil 1.80	10	24	162	160	161 +	1
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	8	68	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
40¼	19	Superscpe	9	135	25⅝	24¼	24¼—	1⅝
5½	4	Sutrc Mtg		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Swank .40a	9	108	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	¼
22⅝	16½	Sybron .84	11	42	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
42½	33⅜	Sybrn pf2.40		4	41	40⅞	41 +	½
7⅝	5⅝	Systron Don	18	22	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
T								
28⅝	23⅝	TaftBrd .80	10	14	27	26½	26⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Talcott Nat		45	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
10	6⅝	Talley .60	7	21	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19	14	TampEl 1.04	9	282	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	16	344	44½	43⅝	44½+	⅜
21¾	18½	Tandycrft	11	410	20⅝	19⅝	20¼+	⅝
12¼	5⅝	Tappan .20		38	10¼	10	10⅛	
45⅛	18	Technicare	25	101	39⅝	38½	39 —	⅝
7	5	Technicolr	9	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅞	9⅝	Technicon	18	171	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
60⅞	44⅝	Tektronx .24	18	182	57¾	57	57⅝+	1
10⅜	5¼	Telecor .30	9	31	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
53⅝	22⅝	Teledyn .15t	8	362	49⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	2½
65⅝	62	Teledyn pf 6		3	83¼	83	73¼+	¼
11¼	5¼	Teleprmpt		198	9⅞	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	14	233	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜—	½
16⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	158	16	15⅝	15⅞	
31⅝	25⅝	Tesor pf2.16		66	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	¼
27⅛	23⅝	Texaco 2	9	1309	27	26	26¼+	¼
38⅞	34⅞	TexComm 1	12	77	38	37⅝	37¾+	⅜
34⅞	28⅝	TeETr 1.65	7	183	29⅞	29½	29⅝—	⅛
29⅞	27⅝	TXET pf2.87		65	29¼	29⅛	29¼+	⅛
35⅝		TexGsT 1.38	7	58	33⅝	32⅞	33⅛—	¼
34⅞	28½	TxGs pf1.50		2	33	33	33 +	⅜
36⅜	28	Texasif 1.20	11	169	36⅝	36¼	36½	
14⅝	11⅝	Texasind 1b	11	7	14¼	14	14 —	⅛
127⅛	93⅛	TexInst 1	47	250	125⅛	127	128⅛+	1½
8⅛	5⅛	Texas Intl	8	99	7⅝	7	7⅛	
18⅝	13⅛	TexOGs .01b	9	133	17⅞	17	17 +	⅛
20⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	17	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
22⅛	17⅝	TexUtil 1.32	10	1484	19⅝	19¼	19⅜+	⅛
9⅝	7	Texfi Ind		4	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
28½	20⅛	Textron 1.10	11	103	28	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
30¾	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
25	19½	Textr pf1.40		11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .70	7	x63	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
42½	33	ThomBet .76	23	21	40	39¾	40 +	½
13½	7⅝	Thomin .40b	19	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅞	7⅝	ThomJW .50	11	17	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	13	24	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅝	12⅛	Tl Corp 1	21	38	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
35⅛	28½	TidwatM .80	7	48	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞+	⅝
19½	13⅝	TigerInt .40	12	82	17⅝	17	17¼	
69⅞	61⅞	Timelnc 2	14	40	65⅛	64⅞	65 +	⅛
23	18⅛	TimeMir .60	14	125	20⅝	20¼	20½+	⅛
53⅝	36⅝	Timkn 2.20a	9	25	49	48½	49 +	½
13⅝	9⅛	Tish Rlty		11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
14	7⅝	Todd Shipyd		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
25⅝	22⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	51	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅛
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	8	23	16⅛	15⅝	16¼+	⅝
27⅝	19⅝	TraneCo .56	10	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
35⅝	28⅝	TranUn 1.60	21	54	34	32⅝	34 +	1⅛
13⅞	7½	Trans W Air		352	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11⅝	TWApf 2		3	14½	14½	14½+	½
13¼	8⅛	Transam .62	14	776	12⅛	12	12¼+	⅛
22⅝	21⅝	Traninc 1.92		68	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝—	⅜
12⅝	8⅛	Transco .80	6	193	12⅛	11⅞	12	
11	8	Transcn .45	14	105	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞—	¼
10¼	6⅝	TranOhF .20	6	68	10½	10	10½+	¼
26¼	16⅝	Tranwy 1.40	9	145	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
34¼	25	Travirs 1.08	14	511	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
40	32¼	Travelr pf 2		52	39¾	38½	39¾+	1⅛
13⅝	6⅝	TRE Corp		42	10⅝	10¼	10¼+	⅛
21⅞	18½	TriCon 1.52e		66	21⅞	21½	21½—	¼
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf2.50		1	31¼	31¼	31¼—	⅛
15½	10⅞	Trianind .90	10	17	13⅝	13¼	13¼—	¼
12½	6½	Triang Pac		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
37½	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	6	40	36⅝	35⅞	36 +	½
30½	25	Tropican .20	17	69	26⅛	25⅝	26 —	⅜
36¼	26⅝	TRW In 1.20	12	234	34½	34	34 —	⅝
71⅝	58	TRW pf4.50		24	71	70⅝	71 +	1¼
83	63⅝	TRW pf4.40		11	80	79⅞	80 +	1
15¼	12	TucsonC .96	7	105	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅜
15	10⅝	TwenCen .50	5	216	11⅝	10⅞	11 +	⅛
19⅞	14½	TycoLb .20e	12	24	16	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
38⅝	20⅝	TylerCp .80	7	73	38	37	37⅞+	⅜
U								
29⅞	22	UAL Inc .60		425	24⅝	23⅞	24 —	¼
25⅛	20½	UARCO 1.30	7	11	25¼	24⅞	25⅛+	¼
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z400	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	
14⅛	9⅝	UMC Ind 1	10	63	14	13¾	13⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1¼	UMET Tr		18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11¾	7⅜	Unarco .50	6	3	10½	10½	10½	
10½	8⅛	UnBancp .84	9	101	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
100¾	70½	U Camp 2.40	15	271	89⅝	88⅞	89⅝+	⅞
76⅝	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	11	486	71⅝	70½	70⅝—	⅛
7⅝	6¼	Un Commrc		15	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Union Corp	28	42	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
39½	38	UnEl pf3.50		z10	38¼	37½	37½+	½
6	4½	Un Fidelity	8	12	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
47⅞	40⅝	UnOCal 2.10	7	125	45⅝	45	45⅝+	½
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		26	58⅝	57⅞	58⅝+	⅝
87⅛	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	118	85	84⅝	84⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Uniona Inc		30	2	2	2	
34	7¾	Uniroyal .50	12	298	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	14	32	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
12	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		12	11	10⅝	10⅞—	¼
9	7⅛	UnitCp .72e		80	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	U FinCal .20	7	147	10	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
19⅞	14	UGasP 1.32	5	596	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
13⅞	7⅛	Un Guarnty	118	147	13¾	13	13 +	⅛
25½	22⅝	U Illum 2.32	6	30	24	23⅞	24	
13⅛	9⅝	UnitInd .50	5	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	¼
8	6⅝	Unitin pf.42		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	UnitInn .10	8	7	6	6	6	
11⅞	9⅝	UJerBk 1.04	7	15	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
16⅞	14⅛	UnitMM .80		123	15½	15	15⅛—	⅜
26⅝	15⅝	Un Nuclr	29	225	25⅝	24½	24⅝—	⅝
2½	1⅝	UnitPk Min		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13¼	10⅝	UnitRefg .48	4	30	13⅛	13⅛	13¼+	¼
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	15	25	38½	37⅞	37⅞—	⅝
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		14	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
25⅛	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	15	537	25½	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
27⅛	22½	USGy pf1.80		8	26½	26	26¼+	¼
9⅝	5¼	US Hom .16	37	852	9⅞	9½	9⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	US Ind .20	33	379	6⅝	6½	6½	
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .28	7	73	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	US RltyInv		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
34¼	19½	US Shoe 1.05	10	467	33⅝	32⅝	32¾	
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	514	82⅝	81⅝	82 +	¼
22¼	19⅝	US Tobac 1	11	37	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
60⅞	46⅝	UnTech 2.30	8	601	61⅛	60⅛	61 +	1⅛
140⅛	113½	UnTech pf 8		37	141	140	140¾+	¾
17	14⅛	UniTel 1.12	10	240	16	15¾	16	
2⅝	1⅛	UniTel wt		14	2	1⅞	1⅞—	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod .05e	12	29	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
15¼	12	Univar Cp	8	46	14¾	14¼	14¼+	¼
24½	18½	UnLeaf 1.12	7	5	21⅞	21½	21¾+	½
13⅝	10	UOP		72	11	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
48½	39⅝	Upjohn .96	20	376	44⅝	44	44½	
15⅛	11⅝	USLIFE .32	6	263	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
11⅞	9⅝	UsiifeF .96a		x8	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
29⅝	24⅛	USM stpl.20	9	20	29¼	28⅞	28⅞—	¼
34⅝	27⅝	USM pf2.10		11	34	34	34 —	½
57	46⅝	UtahInt 1a	13	179	56	55⅝	55⅝—	¼
31	27⅝	UtahPL 2.40	9	68	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
31⅜	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		4	31	31	31 +	⅛
29⅝	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	30	28⅝	27¾	27¾—	⅝
V								
18½	13⅝	Vallyind .80	5	23	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
17¼	12	Varian .20	14	105	15⅝	15⅜	15½—	⅛
21⅝	15½	Veeder .80	22	14	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		23	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅜
7	4⅜	Venice .20	300	30	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		33	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	¼
31	20⅝	Vetco Offsh	8	214	25⅝	25	25¼+	⅜
28⅝	23⅝	VF Cp 1.10	9	38	24⅝	24½	24⅝+	⅝
11⅞	7⅝	Viacom Int	12	32	10	9⅞	10	
7½	3⅝	Victor Comp		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	12⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	376	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		z120	91	91	91	
80	72⅝	VaEP pf7.45		z120	76½	76	76½	
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z200	73	73	73 —	1
30⅝	27⅝	VaEP pf2.90		8	30	29⅞	30 +	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Vornado Inc	7	96	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
17⅝	11½	VSI Corp .68	8	19	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅝
42¼	30⅝	VulcMat 2	8	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝+	¼
W								
25⅝	16⅝	Wachova .76	10	173	25	24½	25 +	⅜
54	39½	Wach pf2.20		1	53½	53½	53½+	1⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Wach Rlty		16	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
16	12⅛	Walgreen 1	13	37	15⅝	15½	15½	
33⅝	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	10	72	31½	31¼	31½+	½
24⅛	18⅝	WallBus .60	10	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
19½	11½	WallMu .80a	9	57	19½	19¼	19⅝+	⅜
16⅝	12⅛	WalMart .08	20	46	16½	16⅛	16½	
19⅝	10¼	WangL .10	21	148	20	19½	19⅞+	½
10⅝	8½	WardFd .47t	15	22	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
12½	8⅝	Warnaco .80		25	11	10⅝	11 +	¼
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	9	19	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	WrnCom .60	46	308	25⅝	25	25⅝+	½
87½	63⅝	WrnC pf4.25		1	88	88	88 +	½
49½	35	WrnC pf1.25		7	51	50	51 +	1½
38⅛	30⅞	WarnerL .92	17	414	35⅝	35¼	35½+	¼
30½	16⅝	Warn S 1.20	17	7	28⅝	28½	28⅝—	¼
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	x28	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞+	⅜
17⅝	12⅛	WashStl 1	11	45	18	17⅝	18 +	⅝
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	9	29	21⅛	20⅝	21	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low
9⅝	6⅞	Waste Mgnt	10	85	8⅝	8½
35⅝	25	WatkinJ .32	11	292	26⅞	25½
8⅛	4⅞	WayGas .40	18	10	6½	6⅜
7	4	Wean Unit	4	5	5⅞	5⅝
9	5½	Weathrd .40	12	15	8¼	8
7⅝	3⅝	Webb Del E	14	51	6⅝	6⅜
11¾	6⅝	WellMcL .60	45	33	10⅝	10¼
22⅞	19½	WeisMkt .72	9	1	22¾	22⅝
20⅝	15⅝	WellFgo .96	7	116	20⅞	20⅝
8⅝	5⅞	WellFM .13e		12	7⅛	7
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	2	15¼	15⅛
25¼	21¾	WstclTr 1.80	8	5	25	25
56	47½	WIPP pf4.50		z10	50	50
42⅝	35	WstPtPep 2	10	18	42⅝	41⅝
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	30	95	10⅝	10
23⅛	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	7	97	21¾	21⅝
15½	11¾	WnNoA .20r	4	51	12⅞	12⅝
13¾	6	WnPac Ind	11	32	13⅞	12⅝
18¼	12¾	WnPubl .80b	7	22	17⅝	17¼
19⅞	15¼	WUnion 1.40	9	212	19	18⅝
50	44	WnUn pf4.60		1	49	49
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	8	778	16⅛	15⅝
48½	43½	Westg pf3.80		z10	47¼	47¼
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	100	43¼	42⅝
24⅝	16⅝	Weybrg 1.28	8	7	24½	24¼
49⅝	37	Weyerhr .80	31	487	49⅝	48⅝
66⅝	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		3	65⅝	65⅝
22⅞	16⅝	WheelFr .60	11	36	20⅛	19¾
23⅞	16¾	WheelPit Stl		22	20¾	20⅝
34¾	24⅝	Whirlpol .80	19	383	31¼	30¼
25½	18½	WhitCon .90	6	41	21¾	21⅝
36½	34¾	WhitC pfC3		2	36	36
9⅛	6¼	White Mot		76	7⅛	7⅛
6⅞	3	Whittaker	39	437	5⅞	5⅝
13⅝	9⅛	Wickes .25r		562	13⅝	12½
6⅝	4	WiebdtSt .28	13	3	6⅛	6
29	23⅝	WillmsCos 1	5	402	24⅞	24½
7½	5⅝	WilshrO .10e	9	21	7	6⅞
41¾	38¼	WinnD 1.44	14	13	39⅛	38⅝
103	99	WisE pf8.90		z400	101¾	101
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	9	77	18⅝	17⅞
17¾	16¼	WiscPL 1.40	9	32	17⅝	17⅝
18½	16	WiscPS 1.38	9	24	17⅛	16⅞
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	11	7	27⅛	26⅝
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .07e	13	15	6¼	6⅛
19½	13	Wometco .60	8	46	17⅛	16⅞
10⅝	5½	WoodCp .05e	2	48	7⅝	7⅛
19½	13⅝	WoodPet .30	6	20	17½	17⅛
27⅛	21¾	Wolwth 1.20	8	241	26¾	26⅜
39⅛	32¾	Wolw pf2.20		1	38¾	38⅝
6¾	4	World Airw	7	3	5⅛	5⅛
71⅞	64⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	27	67	66⅝
9½	5¼	Wurlitzr .05e	54	4	8⅝	8⅝
6⅞	2⅞	Wyly Corp		38	4⅞	4⅝
X						
68⅝	50⅝	XeroCp 1	18	2050	56¼	55¼
11¾	7½	Xtra Inc	88	34	10½	10⅛
Y						
10⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		28	10¼	10⅛
11¾	9⅛	YngSDr .15p	6	9	9⅝	9⅝
Z						
25⅛	20¼	ZaleCorp .80	8	547	21⅝	20⅞
20¼	17⅝	Zale pfA .80		500	17⅞	17⅝
14⅝	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	55	13¼	12⅞
9⅝	5⅞	Zayre Corp	9	336	9¼	9
40⅝	23⅞	ZenithRad 1	27	116	38⅝	37⅞
14⅞	9⅛	Zurnind .40	12	40	13¾	13⅝

z—Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in going table are annual disbursements based quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special dividends or payments not designated as identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate dividend. c—Piquidating dividend. e—Declared preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid an accumolative issue with dividends in arrear issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estim value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When di wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.
vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being re under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities ass such companies.
Year's high and low range does not include in latest day's trading.
Where a split or stock dividend amounti per cent or more has been paid the year's range and dividend are shown for the new

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices April 6, 1976

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	51⅛	51⅝
1st Bk Sy	46¼	47
1stEmp S	10	10½
1st Wn F	1⅞	2⅛
Hartf NC	13	16
Midl Bks	20½	21½
Shaw Cp	24½	25½
U Va Bks	15¼	15¾
Va N Bnk	16¼	17¼
.... Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	20¾	21¼
G Reinsu	155	159
.... Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¼	6¼
AID Inc	6½	7½
AVM Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Acushnt	20¼	21⅛
Addisn W	9⅛	9⅝
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	9	9¼
Alico Inc	8⅝	8⅞
Allyn Bac	6½	7
A El Lab	1¾	2⅛
Am Exp	36⅛	36⅝
Am Finl	8	8¾
Am Furn	3⅛	3⅝
Am Greet	10	10⅝
Am Telev	20	20¾
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅜	5¾
Anheus B	31⅝	31⅞
Ard May	2¼	2½
ArkWIG	19½	19¾
Arvida	6½	7
AsCC Bot	17	17¼
AtlGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	3¼	3¾
Bang Hy	13⅞	14⅛
assitt F	26½	27¼
Bay s Mk	8½	9
Beeline F	4¾	5¼
Betz Lab	41½	42¼
Bibb Co	8	8½
Bird Son	88½	91½
Birichr	1¾	2⅛
Bick Hills	17½	18
Bonza Int	4	4⅛
Booz AH	7½	8
Braden	7¼	7⅝
Brinks	10¾	10¾
Brks Sca	15⅝	16½
Brwning	3¾	4¼
Buckb M	5⅝	6¼
Buckeye	9¾	10¼
Burn Sim	4⅞	5⅜
CalWSv	29	30¼
Campl Ch	2⅞	3
Conrad H	1⅛	1¼
Cap Swst	8	8¼
Capln Air	2⅞	3¼
Cap Tec	2¾	3¼
Care Cp	3	3½
CenVt PS	13¼	13¾
Chm Lea	8¼	9¾
Chesa Ut	11	12
Chl Bridg	64½	66
Chltn Cp	6½	7
ChrisSe	120	123
Circle F	3¼	4
CitznUt A	28¾	29¼
CitznUt B	27⅜	27⅞
Clark Mf	43	44
Clow Cp	7⅝	8⅛
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Clr	13½	14¼
Com Sh	23	24½
Comw Pa	26¾	27½
Con Pap	53¼	54¼
Craw Co	9¼	10
Cross Co	14¾	15½
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dgn	7⅞	8¼
Data 100	11¾	12¼
Davt Inc	40½	42½
Decor In	1⅞	2⅛
DeKlb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	4⅛	4⅝
DeLux C	26¼	27
Det CanT	12¼	13¼
Det IntBr	30½	31½
Dewey El	1⅛	1⅜
Diam Cry	15	15¾
Dixn Cru	20	20¾
Docutel	7⅛	7½
Dollar G	10⅝	11
Dorch G	8⅞	9⅛
Dow Jone	29	29¼
Doyle DB	12¼	12¾
Dunkin D	6¼	6⅝
Duriron	25	26
Eberln In	3⅛	3⅝
Econ Lab	27½	28
ElPas E	10	10⅝
Elba Syst	2⅞	3⅜
Elder Be	6⅞	7¼
Elec Nucl	8	8¾
Elec Mod	1¾	2¼
Energy C	12¼	13¼
Entwistl	5¼	6½
Equty Oil	19¼	19¾
Ethan Al	26¼	27
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	6⅝	7
Fst Bost	24¼	25½
Ficknor	13⅛	13⅝
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	17⅜	17¾
Frmigli	11	11⅝
Folomat	17½	18
Frk n Cp	3⅞	4¼
Frnkln El	8⅞	8⅞
Frnd Ice	26½	27¼
Gen RlEs	2¾	3¼
Gov EFin	10¼	11
Graph Cn	18	18¾
Green Mt	9⅞	10⅛
Grey Adv	8½	9
Gulf Inlst	12⅛	12⅝
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅝
Harper R	9	9½
Hnred F	23¾	24½
Holobm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	12⅝	13½
Horiz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	26½	7½
Hyatt Cp	6⅞	7
Hyatt Int	5⅝	5⅞
Ind Nucir	3⅞	4¼
Infra Ind	1⅞	2¼
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅝	2⅞
Intrmt G	13⅝	14⅛
InBk Wsh	3¼	3⅜
laSon Ut	23⅝	24⅛
Jamsby	13	13¾
Jiffy Fds	¾	1¼
Joslyn M	14¼	15
KMS Ind	2½	2⅞
Kaisr Stl	42¼	43¼
KaisStl pf	18½	19
Kalvar	2	2⅜
Kaman A	23¼	24
Kampg A	8½	9
Kate Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	8½	8⅞
Kelly Svc	18	18¾
Keuff Ess	14	15
Keve Fib	21⅞	22⅜
Key CusF	8⅝	8⅞
King Int	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	16½	17½
Lance In	23¼	24
Land Res	1	1⅜
Lane Co	26½	27½
Lin Bcast	15⅞	16¼
Log Etrn	2⅞	3⅛
Madisn G	13⅛	13¾
Maj R ty	1⅛	1⅝
Mallkrt	46	47
Manor C	3½	4
Maui LP	9½	10
McCor	38¾	39½
McQuay	17¾	18½
Measur	14⅝	14⅞
Medtrn	35	35¾
Merid In	1½	2¼
Midsx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	2½	2⅞
Midw Gl	12¾	13¼
Millipr	57½	59½
Miner In	3⅜	4⅛
Minn Gas	19⅜	19⅞
Miss Vl G	12¾	13¾
Mrs S Ple	16⅞	17⅜
Mont Col	6	6⅛
Moore P	7¾	8⅜
Moore S	16¾	17¾
Morg Res	2⅛	2⅝
Motch M	4⅞	5½
Mot Club	2½	3
Mueller	11½	12½
Narag Cp	7	7¾
Nat G&O	10	10⅝
Nat Lib	4⅞	5⅛
N SecRsh	4½	5
Natnw Rl	4¼	5¼
NJ Nat G	10¼	14
Niesn A	22⅞	23⅜
Nielsn B	22⅝	23⅛
NoCer Gs	12	12⅝
NoEOl un	21¼	22
Norirp Kl	13¼	14¼
NW NatG	8¼	8⅝
NW PuSv	18⅛	18⅝
Noxel Cp	16	16½
Ogilvy M	24½	25¼
Ohio Ferr	22¼	23¼
Oil Shale	4⅝	4⅞
Ormont	9	9⅝
Otter TP	17¾	18¼
Over NA	7	7⅝
Pabst Br	25	25½
PacGa R	26½	27¼
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	3¼	3⅜
Pauley P	5⅛	5⅝
Peerl Mf	13	14
Pa Enter	14⅞	15⅝
PuzlOff B	12½	12¾
Pepsi BW	10⅝	10⅞
Petrsn H	13	13¾
Petrolit	77½	79
Pettibon	26	27
Philip L	12⅝	12⅞
Pledmt A	4⅞	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34¾	35
Pion HIB	28	28½
Pistl In	2½	3⅛
Possis Cp	1½	2
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
Pub S NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	17¾	18⅜
PutD Cap	6¼	6½
Qual Inns	3	3⅜
Regen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	4½	5
Raych Cp	192	197
Raymnd	13⅞	14⅝
Recog Eq	10⅝	11
Road Ex	50	58⅜
Robin M	14½	16½
Roselon	4⅛	5
Rouse	4	4¼
Rus Stov	14½	15¼
Sadlier	2¼	2¾
Scan Dat	2⅜	2⅞
Scripps H	27½	29½
Sels Delt	1⅞	2⅛
Seneca F	2¼	2⅝
Seven U	36	36¾
Snap Tls	32½	33½
SolidSt Sc	7	8
S Cal Wat	11¼	12
Sw Gs Cp	10⅝	10½
Sw El Sv	14⅞	15½
Standyn	22	22¾
Std Regis	18	18¾
Stan HPd	17½	19
Sierig Str	6	6⅝
Strawb C	32	33½
Super El	7½	7⅞
TIME DC	3⅞	4⅜
Tampax	35	36
Tayr Wl	15½	16
Tech Pub	9⅝	10⅝
Tecum P	43	45
Tennant	27	29
Tifny Co	9⅛	9⅝
Transo O	11⅛	12⅛
Trico Pd	29	30½
Trtn OG	1¾	2⅛
Tymshr	26½	27
Tyson F	15¾	16⅛
Un McGIl	14	15
US Bnknt	6	6⅝
US TrkLn	14⅞	15⅛
Up Pan P	17	17¼
Valley Gs	8¼	9⅛
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	6⅝	6¾
Ventron	22¼	23¼
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	11¼	12¼
Webb Re	6	6½
Woco Dvl	2⅝	2⅝
Weight W	6⅝	6¾
Weldtrn	2	2½
Weling M	8⅝	9⅛
Well Gar	5½	6¼
We sbch	3¾	4½
Wstn Mtg	1⅜	1⅞
Westmd	45	45⅝
Wdwrd L	29¾	30½
Wright W	4⅞	5¾
ZionUt B	19	20

ADVERTISEMENT

J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED

(CDRs repr. 'A' shares)

Right issue.

The undersigned announces to holders of Continental Depositary Receipts (CDRs) repr. £35 "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Stock J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED that the company proposes a rights issue of 10,451,457 "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Shares of £1 each to holders of Ordinary Stock, the "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Stock, Employees "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Stock, Proportional Profit Stock, the "B" Proportional Profit Shares and 7 1/4 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1981 on the appropriate registers of the Company at the close of business on 17th March, 1976.

The "A" Ordinary Stock will be allotted on the basis of 1 New Share for every £3 of "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Stock at 105p per share. The new shares will, when fully paid, be converted into stock transferable in units of £1 and will rank pari passu in all respects with the existing "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Stock including the right to receive the final dividend in respect of the financial year ended 26th March 1976 and, if the enfranchisement proposals are adopted, the right to vote at General Meetings.

From 13th April 1976 onward CDR holders may submit their subscription for new CDRs at the offices of ADC not later than 30th April, 1976, 12:00 hours.
In this connection dividend coupon No. 8 detached from the existing CDRs has been designated for the exercise of the rights to the effect that surrender of three coupons No. 8 entitles to subscribe for one new CDR, cum div. cp. No. 9.
Subscriptions for new CDRs should be accompanied by a payment of Dfls. 145 per CDR subscribed for, for settlement against the definitive subscription amount due. Any new CDRs which are not taken up by 12:00 a.m. on 30th April, 1976, and of which the underlying shares can be sold at a premium (after deducting the amount payable on acceptance and expenses of sale) and the net proceeds will then be made payable on such still outstanding div. cps. No 8.

Proposals for enfranchising the non-voting equity share capital

Notice is hereby given that a separate meeting of the holders of the "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Stock in the capital of the company will be held at the Cumberland Hotel in London, on Tuesday, the 20th day of April 1976, at 11:15 a.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution which will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

"That this separate meeting of the holders of the "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Stock in the capital of the company hereby sanctions on behalf of all the holders of such stock the passing as Special Resolutions set out in the notice convening an Extraordinary General Meeting of the company to be held on 20th April, 1976, which accompanied the Notice convening this Meeting and the implementation of such Resolutions."

Of the special resolutions to be proposed to the Extraordinary General Meeting of the company one will, if passed, result in the conversion of all "A" (non-voting) Ordinary Shares into "voting" Ordinary Shares identical in all respects with the existing Ordinary Shares.
The undersigned has determined to vote in favour of the Extraordinary Resolution unless instructed by CDR holders to the contrary.
The deposit-agreement will be adapted according to the new voting right and in the future the depositary will vote in accordance with article 5.06 of the General Terms and Conditions of ADC.
Documents setting out full details of the proposals together with Notices of the necessary stockholders' and shareholders' meetings may be obtained in Amsterdam at the offices of Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. and the undersigned.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 2nd April, 1976.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	96	97
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104½	105½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101¼	102¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93½	94½
BFCE 9-82	102½	103½
BFCE 8¾-83	100	101
B.N.P 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
British Gas 9-81	100	101
Broken Hill 10-90	104¾	105¾
Broken Hill 9½-87	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	94	95
CNE 9¼-85	102	103
CN Rhône 10-86/8	104	105
Cons Food 7½-91	91½	92½
Conoco 8-86	100	101
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cut Ham 8-87	96½	97½
Dana 8-87	96	97
Denmark 9-82	105	106½
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Corn 8½-86	103½	104½
Dupont 7½-78	102	103
ECS 8¾-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
EIB 9½-85	103	104
Erap 9¾-85	102¾	103¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	104½
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	99¾	100¾
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97¾
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	105
Gould 9¾-83	102½	103½
Hass 8¾-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	101½	102½
Intl Util 8¼-82	98	99
Kimberley 8½-86	102½	103½
Michelin 9¼-86	101	102
Michelin 7½-88	87½	88½
Miles 9¼-80	102½	103½
Modo 9½-83	98¾	99¾
Montreal 9¾-81	103½	104½
Montreal 9½-83	100½	101½
Motorola 8-87	97½	98½
New Brunsw. 9-83	100½	101½
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102¾	103¾
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	103	104
NorthAMR 7½-79	99¾	100¾
Norway 9-80	103½	104½
Norway 8½-81	101½	102½
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	99½	100½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Owens Corn 9-86	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101½	102½
Pac.Light 8-88	95¾	96¾
Penmwil 8-87	96¼	97¼
Prov. Quebec 9-83	100½	101½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
S.A.S. 8-85	92½	93½
Scanraff 8½-88	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	99¾	100¾
Shell 8-86	100½	101½
Shell 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Skandin10¼-81	105½	106½
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St Ind. 8½-88	103¼	104¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	102¼	103¼
S. Handels 9¼-86	99½	100½
Sybron 8-87	96	97
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Textron 7¾-87	91	92
Transocean 8-86	99¾	100¾
Transocean 7½-87	95¾	96¾
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Utah 8-87	98	99
Volvo 9½-85	102	103
BroadHam 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	82	84
Chevron 5-88	104½	106½
Chrysler 4¾-88	65	67
Chrysler 5-88	69	71
Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	88	90
Dart Ind 4¾-88	87	89
EastKodak 4½-88	127	129
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	92	94
Ford 6-86	99½	101½
Ford 5-88	87½	89½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84	86
Gen Food 4¾-82	93	95
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	82½	84½
Gould 5-87	89	91
Gulf West 5-88	98	100
Honeywell 6-86	83½	85½
I.S.E 6¼-89	79½	81½
ITT 4½-87	78	80
Komatsu 7¼-90	101	103
Matsushita 6¾-90	106½	108½
Mitsui 7¼-90	101½	103½
McDerm 4¾-87	132	134
Morgan JP 4¼-87	117½	119½
Nabisco 5¼-88	90½	92½
Owens Ill 4½-87	100	102
Penney JC 4½-87	87½	89½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	104½	106½
R.C.A. 5-88	86½	88½
Revlon 4¾-83	114½	116½
Revlon 4¾-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	100	102
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	81½	83½
Texaco 4½-88	78½	80½
UnCarb 4¾-82	124	126
WarnLam 4½-87	92	94
WarnLam 4¼-88	83¼	85½
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4½-87	80	82
Ashland 5-88	84	86
Beatrice 6¾-91	108½	110½
Beatrice 4½-92	95	96
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	94	96

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.53	91.27	106.91
Previous	100.46	91.20	106.48

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.
Société Anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen.

Registre de Commerce: Section B No. 8,937.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A. will be held at its registered office, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on 23rd April, 1976, at 11:00 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1) To hear and accept the reports of:
   a. the directors;
   b. the statutory auditor.
2) To approve the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1975.
3) To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended 31st December, 1975.
4) To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5) To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6) Decision to suspend the publication of quarterly reports to the shareholders.
7) Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In order to take part at the statutory meeing on April 23rd, 1976, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares five business days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:
—Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 6, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9500 Abby Glen	345	330	345	+15
17305 Abitibi	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
150 Acklands	$14	14	14	
2387 Agnico E	455	450	455	
400 Agra Ind	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7682 Alta Gas A	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	
1800 Alta Nat	$24	23⅝	23⅝	
600 Alliance B	360	355	360	+10
900 Alminex	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
38 Argus C pr	$15⅝	15½	15⅝+	½
1660 Atco A	$14½	14⅛	14¼+	⅜
3506 BP Can	$10½	10	10¼+	⅜
3630 Banister C	$10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7037 Bank N S	$40⅝	40¼	40¼—	⅛
400 Baton B	$8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
23208 Bell Canad	$46⅛	45⅝	45⅞+	⅛
833 Beth Cop A	$13	12⅞	13 +	⅛
100 Block Bros	395	395	395 +	5
7625 Bovis Cor	92	91	92 —	2
2400 Bralor Res	245	245	245	+10
600 Bramalea	$5½	5½	5½	
13570 Brameda	185	180	185 +	2
400 Brenda M	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3600 Bridger	480	470	470 —	5
442 BC Forest	$22¾	22½	22¾+	⅜
200 BC Phone	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
1900 Brunswk	495	490	495 +	5
1100 Budd Auto	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
188 Burns Fds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
400 Cad Frv	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15750 Cal Pow A	$28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
2850 Camflo	$10¼	10	10¼+	¼
1800 Campau A	490	490	490 —	5
23380 C Nor West	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
9900 Can Perm	$17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
3600 C Tung	285	282	282 —	3
100 C Cablesy	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
6626 Cl Bk Com	$27⅜	27	27⅛+	⅛
1923 Cdn Tire A	$48½	47	48½+	1¾
1870 C Ulilies	$11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
100 Canbra	410	410	410	
2210 Cassiar	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
1940 Celanese	$6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
9070 Chieftan D	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
1800 CHUM	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1100 Coch Will	30	30	30	+2½
1450 C Holiday I	315	310	310 —	5
10 Con Bldg	241	241	241	—12
1620 Con Distrb	385	375	380 —	5
10270 Cons Gas	$11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
3212 Con Fardy	375	365	365 —	5
1046 Craigmt	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4050 Crush Intl	$11⅛	10⅞	11	
11115 Cyprus	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
659 Denison	$58¾	58½	58¾+	½
700 Dicknsn	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3975 Dofasco A	$27¼	26⅞	27¼+	⅜
450 Dom Store	$15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
1600 D Textile A	$9	8¾	8¾+	⅛
140 Dylex L A	$7½	7½	7½+	¼
120 East Mal	205	205	205 +	4
1000 Electro A	430	425	430 +	5
645 Emco	$9½	9½	9½	
1550 Falcon C	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1345 Falcon	$40¼	40	40½+	½
400 Fed Ind A	$6	6	6 +	¼
600 Francana	$7½	7½	7½	
121600 Gnt Mascot	140	121	123	—31
4900 Gibraltar	$7⅝	7½	7½	
100 Graft G	$32⅞	32⅞	32⅞—	⅜
1800 Granduc	175	168	171 +	3
200 Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3494 GL Paper	$29½	28½	29½+	1
279 Gt W Life	$56½	56½	56½+	⅞
250 Guar Trst	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
988 Hambro C	246	245	246 —	4
2100 Hawker S	$7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
1135 Hayes D A	$7	6⅞	7 +	⅜
3682 H Bay Co	$19⅛	19	19⅛+	⅛
1107 Hur Erl A	$23	23	23	
5411 IAC	$18⅞	18⅝	18½	
300 Indusmin	$8⅝	8½	8½—	½
500 Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
199 Inf Mogul	258	258	258 —	2
18710 Intpr Pipe	$14	13¾	14 +	⅛
1075 Inv Grp A	$7¾	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
712 Jannock	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
6750 Kaiser Re	$11⅛	10⅞	11	
1800 Kaps Tran	197	191	195	
300 Kelsey H	$10¼	10⅛	10¼+	¼
5066 Kerr A A	$11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
1200 Koffler A	425	420	425	
8900 Labatt A	$17	16¾	16⅞	
600 Lacana	375	370	375	+10
1500 LOnt Cem	415	410	415 +	5
1801 LL Lac	155	150	150	
448 Lob Co A	480	480	480	+10
200 Lob Co B	480	480	480	—10
260 Loeb M	305	305	305	
300 Mclan H A	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	
8585 MB Ltd	$21¾	21⅛	21½+	⅛
700 Madsen	47	47	47 —	2
700 M Lf Mills	$28	28	28	
3050 Malgmi A	$17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
3250 Met Stor A	$15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
21485 Moore	$49	48⅞	48⅞—	⅛
100 Murphy	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1000 Nabrs Dig	$24	23⅞	24	
3123 Nat Trust	$15½	15	15	
7491 Noranda A	$35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅜
7955 Norcen	$12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
4485 NTecm B w	$17⅞	17	17⅛—	⅛
4275 Nowsco W	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
1412 OSF Ind	400	385	395 —	5
7000 Orchan A	265	256	256	—14
3695 Oshawa A	$5	490	490	—10
12120 Pamour A	300	280	285 +	5
6000 PanCan P	$22⅞	22⅛	22⅜+	½
355 Patino N V	$14½	14½	14½	
1200 Pembin A	350	350	350	
250 Petrofina	$20½	20½	20½+	¼
4272 Pine Point	$33	33	33	
2700 Pitts C	$5½	5⅜	5½	
3550 Placer	$24	23⅞	24	
1500 Que Sturg	106	105	105 —	1
211 Redpath A	$24½	24½	24½+	¼
1820 Reed Oslr A	$7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
590 Reichhold	$23½	23¼	23¼+	¼
1572 Revnu Prp	73	73	73 —	1
300 Rothman	$17½	17½	17½	

	High	Low
520 Scotts	$7⅞	7⅞
67837 Shell Can	$16⅝	16⅜
15075 Sherritt A	$6⅞	6
1020 Siebens	$11⅞	11⅞
800 Sigma	$19½	19⅛
1810 Simpsons	$6¾	6⅝
1840 Simpson S	$10½	10
200 Slater Stl	$8⅝	
950 Southm A	$24¼	
1250 St Brodcst	$8¼	8
5350 Stelco A	$29	
3750 Steep R	210	205
44600 Sundale O	$11⅛	
5360 Teck Cor A	405	
1433 Teck Cor B	320	315
100 Teledyne	$55½	
130 Tex Can	$28	
5950 Thom N A	$13½	
5389 Tor Dm Bk	$19	
1927 Tor Star B	$18	
2770 Traders A	$13⅝	
2410 Trans Mt	$10½	
5247 TrCan PL	$12⅛	
203 Un Carbid	$23⅞	
5035 UGas A	$7⅝	
3200 Union Oil	$10¼	
2550 U Keno	$7¾	7
730 U Siscoe	$8⅞	
1700 Upp Can	111	107
200 Vestgron	$15⅝	
5200 Voyager P	$12⅞	
130 Weldwod	$13	13
900 Wstburne	$11½	
6675 West Mine	375	355
500 Westnhse	$22	22
200 Weston	$17½	
1016 Willroy	118	118
150 Woodwd A	$20	20
1600 Yk Bear	245	240
1000 Yukon C	145	145

Total sales 2,309,076 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices April 5, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
600 Algoma	$26	25⅞	26 +	½
300 Asbestos	$29¾	29¾	29¾	
1314 Bank Mont	$15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
1900 Basic Res	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	½
1535 Bombard	270	265	270	
312 CAE Ind	$10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
300 Can Cement	$11	11	11	
1400 Cda Int Pow	$15½	15½	15½+	¼
600 Canron	$20½	20¼	20¼—	¼
1250 Con Bath	$36¾	36⅝	36⅝	
200 Dom Bridge	$35	35	35 —	½
1500 Fncl Col	215	200	200 —	10
4300 Imasco	$27	27	27	
250 Molson A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
280 Molson B	$15½	15½	15½+	⅛
1500 Power Cp	$10	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
347 Price Co	$16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
200 Rolland A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
22186 Royal Bank	$29⅞	28¾	29⅞+	⅝
788 Roy Trust A	$22½	22½	22½	
574 Steinberg A	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	

Total sales 406,642 shares.

European Gold Markets

April 6, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	128.10	128.30	+1.05
Zurich	128.00	128.125	+0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	129.64	130.17	+0.30

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	103.20	102.50	105.60	97.40
Brussels	124.94	126.05	133.02	122.74
Frankfurt	155.10	156.19	159.66	150.34
London 30	411.80	404.70	417.40	381.60
London 500	178.10	176.51	178.18	161.71
Milan	78.29	78.03	91.17	77.97
Paris	103.70	104.40	112.10	100.40
Sydney	384.34	386.01	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	332.23	334.68	344.51	326.28
Tokyo (o)	4479.97	4511.88	4684.25	4470.97
Zurich	283.40	281.70	304.00	284.60

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

April 6, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	318	Matsu E. Wks.	599
Canon	366	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	
Dai Nip. Print.	478	Mitsubi Corp.	430
Fuji Bank	329	Mitsui Co.	418
Fuji Photo	480	Mitsukoshi	470
Hitachi	193	Nippon Elec.	193
Honda Motor	704	Sharp	334
C. Itoh	316	Shiseido	1,090
Japan Air L.	1,750	Sony Corp.	2,490
Kansai El. P.	690	Sumitomo Bk.	333
Kao Soap	484	Taisho Marine	262
Kirin Brewery	382	Takeda Chem.	210
Komatsu	341	Teijin	156
Kubota	348	Tokio Marine	532
Matsu Ind.	601	Toray	147
		Toyota Motor	684

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-128

ACF Ind, AhmanHF, Allen Grp, Amcord Inc, ArkLa Gas, Ashld Oil pf, Atlas Corp, Autom Data, Bally Mfg, Bemis Co, Cert-teed, Citicorp, Clev Cliffs, CMI Inv Cp, Con Frght, Cont Oil, ContOil pf, Cont Data, Crompt Kn, Crouse Hind, CrouseHd pf, Digital Eq, Dover Corp, Dressr Ind, E Systems, East Kodak, Enserch pf, Exxon Cp, Fidelity Fin, Fst Chart, FstNatBos, Ford Mot, Franklin Mt, Gn Dynam, Gen Motors, GMtr 3.75pf, GenPort Inc, Gibraltr Fin, Gings Inc, GtWnFinl, Hanes Corp, HousNGs wi, Hubbard Rl

IllPw 4.42pf, IllPw 4.20pf, ImpCpAm, INA Corp, IBM, Interpace, Interpub Gp, Jewel Cos, Jewelcor, Johns Manv, Kauf Broad, KaufBd pf A, Kings DStr, Leeds North, Libby O Frd, Mallory, MasMu Mtg, McDonald, Metromed, MobilOil, Mobil Home, Monog Ind, Morse Shoe, Nat Detroit, Nat Distill, Nat Homes, NewEng GE, Newmont, Newmt pf A, NY Ste EG, NSPw 4.16pf, Northrop Cp, Northrop pf, Nwt Bancp, Nucor Corp, Outbd Mar, Owens Ill, Ownll 4.75pf, Oxford Ind, Pennzl pfB, Park Elmr, Pizza Hut

PNB Mtg Rl, Raytheon, Reeves Bro, Reliance El, Rollan El pf, Rollan pf B, RochGas pf, Rockwel Int, Rockwint pf, Rockint pfB, SanteFe Int, Schaefer Cp, Scottys Inc, SEDCO Inc, Shell Oil, SOS Con, Sou Pac, Sperry Rnd, Springs Mill, Stanray, Storer Brd, Suave Shoe, Super Valu, SprmktG pf, Texasgulf, Texas Inst, Tidewt Mar, Transcn Lin, UnPacCp pf, UnitFinl Cal, UnGas PLin, US Gypsm, US Home, Unit Tech, UnitTech pf, Wal Mart, Wang Labs, Warnr Com, WarnC pfB, WarnC pfD, Wash Steel, WellsFar Co

NEW LOWS-7

Beker Ind, Chrysl er wt, Kaneb, Norton Sim, RlegelT wi, Transm Inc, +ale pf A

Director Named At Chrysler U.K.

LONDON, April 6 (AP-DJ).—The British government has named Claude Birch, a former executive with the Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd. Engineering group, as a director of Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd.

Under rescue operations announced late last year to save the British unit of Chrysler Corp., the government was given the right to place two directors on the Chrysler U.K. board.

Industry Secretary Eric Varley, who announced the appointment in the House of Commons, said he hoped to nominate the second director to the Chrysler U.K. board "fairly shortly."

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مكتبة الأمل

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 6

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		AAV Cos .28	3	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		Aberden Pet	14	1	5	5	5	
		AbrdWd .40b	28	2	6	6	6	
		Acme Prec	7	4	2	2	2	
		Action .15e	7	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		Adam Russl	13	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		AdobeOil .16	19	30	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
		A&EPlast P	7	63	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
		Aegis Corp	10	113	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		AeroFlo .15e	5	2	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
		Aeronca Inc	15	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		Affil Hsp .24	7	4	7½	7½	7½	
		Affil Pub .48	7	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
		After Six .16	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		AIC Photo		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Aiken Ind	8	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		AirxEl .40e	9	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
		Alan Wood		5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
		Alaska Airl	4	43	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Alba Waldn	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Alcolac .15e	8	2	8	8	8	
		Alleghy Airl		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		AllegA pfC 3		1	25	25	25	
3⅞	1⅝	AllesA wtQ			15 K			
		Alleg Cp wt		3	6⅛	6⅛X	9¼½	—
		AllianT .36e	4	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
		AlldArt Ind		50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		AlldThr 1.40	7	3	25½	25¼	25½	
		Altamil .10e	6	3	5	5	5	
		Altec Corp	15	58	1⅝	1½	1½	
		Altec Cp wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	
		AlterFds .50	7	5	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
		AMAX wt		10	11	11	11	+ ⅛
		AHessLL wt		6	3-16	3-16	3-16	
		Am Agronics		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		AmBusP .26	13	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		A GarEd .31	6	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
		Amint Pict	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		A Israel .25r	6	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		AMaizeA .40	4	20	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
		Am Mf 2.70e	5	5	48	47	48	+ ½
		AmMot Inns		4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
		AmPetrof 2	9	5	32½	32¼	32¼	— ½
		A Preca .20a	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		A SafEq .11t	9	50	7⅝	7	7	+ ⅛
		AmSci Eng	20	99	13	12	12¼	— 1
		AmTech Ind	388	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		AmTrain Sy	20	1	2	2	2	
		AmUtilS .72		4	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
		AMIC Cp	12	30	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
		Anglo C .12e	8	64	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
		Anken .12	11	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
		Anthony .19t	9	28	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
		Aquit Ca .30	17	8	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
		Ariz CL .10e	30	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		ArzCol pf.48		7	5½	5⅜	5½	
		ArmlnCp .12	6	23	15	14½	14¾	+ ½
		Arrow Elect	7	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Arundel		10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
		Arwood .40a	5	8	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
		Asamera .25	8	228	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
		AshlOC .20a	8	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
		Aspro .50a	6	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
		Astrex Inc	54	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Atco Ind	112	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		ATI Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		AtlcoMtg wt		9	⅝	9-16	⅝	
		Atl Richf wt		9	1⅝	1½	1½	
		Atlas CM B	13	119	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Atlas Cp wt		468	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
		Augatlnc .15	17	11	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
		Austral Oil	13	34	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		Autmat Rad	73	13	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		AutoSw .88	14	3	42	41⅞	42	+ ½
		AVC Cp .20e	3	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
		Avondal 1.80	9	4	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
		AVX Corp	11	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
		Aydin Cp	11	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		BanFd 1.12e	13	15	14⅞		15	+ ⅛
		BangPun wt		10	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
		BanstrCH Lt	13	48	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		Banner .06	6	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		Barclay .04	71	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		BarcoCa .12	7	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
		Barnwel Ind	33	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
		BarryWr .40	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		Barth Sp .20	10	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		Bartons Cdy		2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
		Barwick ET		11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Bell Ind .08	8	41	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		BelscR .06r	21	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
		Benrus Crp	7	3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
		Berg Ent		12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
		Berg Bruns	23	239	17	16¾	16¾	
		Brg B pf1.15		47	28¼	27½	28¼	— ½
		Bertea Corp	7	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		BarvenC .12		32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Beverly Ent	30	14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
		Bic Pen .36	12	52	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
		Big Ber 1.32	6	4	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
		BigDad .20e	2	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
		BinnySm .72	7	16	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
		Blessng .05e	8	2	6	6	6	
		Blount .10e	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Bluebird Inc	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Bodin Ap .40	5	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
		BoltBer .20		2	8⅛	8	8⅛	
		Bowne .24	9	5	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
		BowVail .10	81	121	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅜
		BradRa .15e	6	10	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
		BradldC .20	12	48	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
		BraniAr wt		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
		Brascan A 1	3	49	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
		BraunEn .60	12	10	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	
		Breeze Corp		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
		BrewerC .80	11	23	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅛
		BroDart Ind	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		BrooksP .28	5	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		BrownCo wt		21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		BrnF A .52b	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
		BrnF B .52b	8	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
		BrwnF pf.40		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		BRT Rl .20t		5	1	1	1	
		BRT Rlt wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		Buehler Cp	8	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		Buildex Inc	7	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Bundy 1.08	10	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
		Burgess Ind	8	27	5½	5⅜	5½	
		Burnsint .40	8	34	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
		Butlerint .50	6	6	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
		Butles G Oil	7	112	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Cabicom Gn	7	11	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
		CagleA .05e	3	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		Caldor .25	10	31	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
		Calcomp		21	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
		Cal PrCm 1	10	14	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
		Camco Inc	8	16	8⅛	8	8	
		CaChbA .25e		15	4 13-16	4 11-16	4 11-16	—1-16
		Campin .40b	5	40	12⅝	11½	12⅜	+ ⅞
		CdnExp GD	11	20	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		Cdn Homsid	17	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
		CdnHydr .25	6	1	7½	7½	7½	
		CdnMarc .20	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		Cdn Merrill	20	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		CdnOcc .50e	8	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
		Cdn SuprOil	30	7	40⅛	40	40	— ¼
		Canoga .10e	16	15	3½	3⅜	3½	
		Capehart Cp		10	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
		CapitFd .14		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Carbon .80a	5	43	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
		Caressa .30	7	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
		Carnat 1.40	15	28	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ½
		CaroPipl 1	7	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
		CaroPL pf 5		z10	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ 1
		Carr wt		48	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
		Carrols Dev		18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
		Castle AM 1	4	22	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
		CasFd 1.20a		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
		Cavitrn .10e	9	22	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
		CelluCraft	11	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
		CentSec .35e		7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		CenS pf1.25		z25	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
		Century Fac	14	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		Cenvill Com		2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
		CerM pf2.25		124	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
		Certron Cp		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
		Celec Corp	14	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		ChadMill .40	10	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		Champ Hom		603	6	5⅞	6	
		Charir Med	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		CHB Food	4	9	8	8	8	
		CHC Cp .38t	3	9	5½	5⅜	5½	
		ChiRivr 1.60	13	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
		Chieftn Dev	32	31	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
		Child World	9	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
		Christian Co	15	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Cinerama		1	2	2	2	
		Circle K .32	7	44	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
		Citadel .40		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Clitz Finl		4	1⅛	1	1	
		CK Pet .10e	10	24	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
		ClarkC .10e	8	5	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
		Clark Gr .30	9	10	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
		Clarkson .16	7	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		Clausng .48a	4	2	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
		Clopay .12e	302	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		CMI Corp	5	22	4	4	4	+ ⅛
		Coachm .30e	12	238	33⅛	32	32⅞	+ 1⅛
		CoffMat .15r	15	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Cohulnc .12t	14	6	3½	3	3½	
		Coleman .52	18	32	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
		Colon Coml		15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		CombE .05r	11	43	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
		Cominco 3e	10	12	39	38½	39	
		ComAll .30a	8	22	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
		ComIMtl .40	6	20	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
		Compac Cp		17	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		Compo Ind		10	6	6	6	+ ⅛
		CompuDyn	9	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Comput Instr		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		Comput Inv	71	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Conchem .40	19	32	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
		Concrd Fab	5	157	16⅛	14⅝	15⅝	— 1⅜
		Condec Crp	4	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		Conelly Con	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Conrock .60	9	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		Conroy .05e		4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		Con Oil Gas	11	333	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
		Cons Ref .60	12	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		Consyne Cp	14	22	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
		Cont Mater	69	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
		Cook Ind .40	3	176	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ½
		CookPV .40	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
		Cooper Jar		27	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		Cordon Intl	13	35	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		Core Labs	8	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
		Corenco .80	4	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		CorrBlk 1.20	9	6	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
		Cosco Inc		8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
		Cott Corp	8	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		CottCorp wt		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		CoxCbl Com	21	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
		Craig .05e	9	134	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½
		CramrE .10r	488	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Crompton		10	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
		Cross AT .92	12	4	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
		CrowlM .50a	5	5	10	10	10	— ⅛
		CwnCPt .60r	4	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
		CRS Des .12	6	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		CruteR .35e	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		CrystlO .40e		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		Cubic Cp .22	11	22	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
		CW Tran .40	9	1	9½	9½	9½	

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Damon Cre	7	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
		Damson Oil	20	790	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
		Danlelin .14	7	13	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		Dataprod	13	726	11⅞	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
		DayMin .10e		22	6⅛	6	6	
15-16	⅝	DCL Inc	5	43	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
14⅞	9⅞	Del Labs .28	8	7	13⅝	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
9	6⅛	Delln Fd .54	5	18	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Den Tal Ez	10	20	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
20½	17⅜	Depsitr 1.48	6	5	20	20	20	— ⅜
2⅜	1	Designcr Jw		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	11	27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5	3¼	Diebold VC		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅝	4⅞	Digicon Inc	6	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	11⅜	Diversey .56	7	74	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ¾
10½	6⅛	Dixilyn .30e	4	15	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	32	Dome Petrl	11	7	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
25½	20	Domtar 1.60	11	7	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
18⅛	9	Donkeny .30	4	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	9⅝	DowneyS .40	6	10	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
14	10⅛	DrgFair .40	6	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
23⅛	17	DuplxPd .80	5	6	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
9⅞	5⅞	Dur Tst .25b	9	30	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
6¾	2½	Dynlctn .06e	11	100	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	DynAmer	9	31	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Dynell .14t	28	53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		15	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ErlSchab .40	11	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	15	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
34⅞	30½	EasonO .10r	17	6	32¼	32⅛	32¼	
10⅛	6	Ecodyne	10	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
35⅞	[illegible]	[illegible] .5r	6	42	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
	4⅜	22dmos Co.		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅞	7⅛	Edo Corp	8	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	9⅛	Edwrds .40a	5	30	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ½
9½	4⅞	EnrnhPh .10	6	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	10	20	8½	8¼	8½	
6⅞	4½	El Hose .30r	13	12	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t		24	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
13¼	9½	Electrog .80	8	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Elect Assist	8	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
18⅞	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	15	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .10e	12	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
8½	6½	ErnstEC .48	5	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅜	EsqRad .30e	6	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .24	6	17	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Etz Lav .08e	5	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Executn .23t	24	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	3	7	7	7	
6⅝	4⅝	Fablen .40	46	4	5½	5½	5½	
11⅝	10	FabriCtr .12	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3	1⅛	FairTex Mil		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Fairfld Nob		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
42	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	25	42	41⅝	41⅞	+ ½
8⅝	4⅞	FamDolr .16	14	10	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
12⅛	8⅝	FannyF .42t	14	21	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
2⅞	1¼	Fashn Fabric		38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	9	28	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
5½	2	FDI Inc .01e		269	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	10	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
5⅝	4⅝	Fed Resrces		174	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11¼	8	Felmnt .24e	31	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5	Felsway .32	7	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		20	[illegible]	½	1½	
5⅝	3½	Fidelco Gth		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	15-16	Fields Plast		2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Film Cp Am		11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10¼	5¼	Filmwy .85t	10	10	9½	9½	9½	
7⅝	5½	FinGen .36b	8	6	7	7	7	
7½	5½	FtConn .40e	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	FstSLSh .12		24	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	FischrP .48t	7	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅞	13½	FitchbG 1.38	7	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Flock Ind		2	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	5	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	FlaRck .10e	58	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	Flowers .36	7	5	15½	15½	15½	
35⅝	33⅝	FlukeJ .72t	12	8	34¼	34	34	
18½	13⅛	Fly Dia Oil	7	124	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .20e	4	1	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
32	28	Foote pf2.20		1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
91¾	72⅝	FordCan 5a	7	z100	90¾	90¾	90¾	— 1

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅜	14⅛	GiantFd .80	5	4	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	GiantYel .40	9	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4	1⅛	GIT Ind wt	4	5	2	2	2	
10⅛	2½	Gladding Cp		78	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	46	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
48	27⅝	Glatfelter 2	7	13	45¼	44¾	45	
5⅛	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	46	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	10⅝	Globelnd .50	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14½	
15	9½	Glosser .30	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
14⅛	8¼	Gloucstr En	5	19	14	13⅞	13⅞	
7	5⅛	Glover .10e	16	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅛	Gldblatt .24	15	4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	11½	Golden Cycl	118	8	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
11	4⅝	GoldenW .24	10	90	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield Cp	50	26	1⅛	1	1	
7⅛	2⅝	Goodrich wt		61	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ¼
1⅝	5-16	GouldInc wt		26	5-16	5-16	5-16	
4⅛	3	GouldIT .42e		10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
9	6¼	GrandAu .20	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10½	6⅝	GrandCtl .30	6	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	2⅜	GtBasin Pet		109	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	28⅛	Gt Lk Ch .24	18	36	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅜
5⅛	4⅞	GtLakR .15r	20	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
4⅞	4	GtScotS .10r	9	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Greenman	9	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	6	9	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Greybd C	27	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	25	57	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
17	13½	Griesd 1.15e		5	17	17	17	
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	8	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Grow C .32b	9	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Gruen Ind		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	GSC En .42c	18	13	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
2	¾	GTI Corp		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40	18	5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
7⅛	5⅛	Guilford .20	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	27	GlfOilCan 1	10	5	34	32⅞	34	+ 7
8⅝	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Glfstrm LD		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	¾	Halco Prod		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	HallsMot .46	7	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅜	HampD .15e	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Hamptn Ind	7	28	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Hanovr Petr	2	2	14⅛	14	14	
4	2⅜	HanvrSq Rlt		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	17	Harland .32	12	12	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
27	14⅜	Harmo .30b	7	11	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	HartzM .10e	14	67	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ½
8⅞	3½	Hasbro Ind	8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Hasting .40a	5	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	HawaiA .10r		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	5⅝	Health Chm	8	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Heinick .05e	9	58	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Heltmn Mrg		24	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Highind Cap		24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	9⅝	Hiptrnic .20	13	16	10⅛	11	11	
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
34⅛	26⅞	HormelGA .50	10	5	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	+ ⅛
20	16¾	HormelG 1	6	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Horn Hardrt	72	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
8¼	5⅝	HospM .55e	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5-16	5-32	HospMtg wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-32
13⅝	11¼	HotelH 1.40	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	4¼	HousRon .30	8	1	7	7	7	— ⅜
7⅝	5	House Vl .32	8	6	6	5⅝	6	
50¾	32⅝	HouOilM .80	222	419	49½	48	48½	— 1¼
7⅝	3¼	Howell .05e	4	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
37	28⅞	HubellB 1.40	10	22	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
41¼	35¼	HudB O 1.40	10	4	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Hudson Gen		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	2	HuntHlt .05r	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	26	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
5⅞	4	Hycel Inc	29	54	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2½	ICH Cp .32t	8	5	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
10¼	7	ICM R 1.15e	13	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	IMC Mg .20	6	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
25⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .80	18	87	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Inarco		20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	9	Incoterm A	16	74	17⅝	17	17½	+ ½
2⅝	⅝	IndianHd wt		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
2⅜	1½	Inflight Svc	5	32	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	3½	Instron 2.0		9	5	5	5	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		445	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅜
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		16	13	12⅝	12⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	8	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅜	Intrmedco	7	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	8	12	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	
2	1⅛	Intl Banknot	7	107	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
23	18⅛	Int Cour .24	14	32	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc	58	10	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8	IntGenIn .70	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
3⅝	1⅞	Int Proteins		41	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅜
5⅞	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	16	51	6	5½	6	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		59	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
36	27⅜	IntSyCon .25	8	24	29	29⅜	28⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	7	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	Interway Cp		10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	Invesim Fla		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	InvDivers A	9	12	13½	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	4	InvestRlt Tr		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	6⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	16	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Irvinl J .16t	6	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
8	6⅛	IsralD 1.29e		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	¾	ITI Corp	25	6	1	1	1	

J

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	8½	Jaclyn .36a	5	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
10½	8⅝	Jacobs .50e	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Jamswy .10t	6	12	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
13⅝	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	48	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	11	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
20½	15⅝	John Pd .30	12	3	17	16⅞	17	
4⅝	3⅛	Juniper Pet	13	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	3⅝	K Telln .15e	13	15	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
10⅞	8	Kaisrlnd .26	5	713	18	12⅝	13	+ ½
5⅝	5⅝	KaneMill wt		16	7½	7¼	7½	
54⅝	45	KnGE pf4.50		z20	47	47	47	— 1
3⅞	2⅜	KayCp .02e	8	13	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	Kenwins .34	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Kelchm .10r	5	1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	Kewanee .48	9	201	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Kay Co		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9	5⅝	Keystlnd .30	5	10	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
3⅝	¾	Kidde wt wi		16	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
2	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp	10	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	King Opticl		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	7⅝	KingRd .15e	17	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .28	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
47⅛	19⅝	Kirbyln .22c	5	36	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5⅝	1⅞	Kit Mfg		3	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Kleinerts		3	10	9⅞	9⅞	
18⅛	9½	KnickT .05e	7	26	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	Kollmor .50	13	29	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	KuhnShr .10	7	47	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	29	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7	LafyRad .26	10	41	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	5	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+3-16
5⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	3	18	5½	5⅛	5½	
3¼	5½	LaPoint .30e	9	8	5½	5½	5½	
9⅝	5⅝	La QuintaM	8	7	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	LaTour Bck	27	30	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Lndmrk Ld		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅛	3⅝	Laneco .08e	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	LeeRon .28a	7	62	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Leath Co .36	10	4	9½	9½	9½	
17⅝	15⅝	LeeEntr .44	11	15	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Lee Pharm		5	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Lehigh Pres	7	2	5	5	5	
14	6⅝	Leigh Pr .40	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
4	1⅛	Leisure Tec		13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	7	6⅝	6½	6½	
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	9	8	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Lightolr .08e	8	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Lilli Ann .22	8	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Lincoln Am	18	17	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11½	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		9	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ¼
3	1⅛	LodgeS .03e	6	17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16½	Lohmn .80a	8	1	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		91	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
3	1⅝	Logistic .03e			2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅝	19⅝	LouisCe 1.20	6	5	23	23	23	+ ¼
4	2⅛	LSB Ind .14t	5	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	LTVCorp wt		16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Lundy Elec	15	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4⅝	1	Lynch Corp		30	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

M-N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅛	⅝	Macrod Ind		3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
15⅝	10⅝	Me PbS 1.32	6	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	9	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
2	1 3-16	Marlndug B	48	20	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	
24½	19⅝	MarkCtl .20	6	95	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅛	5⅝	Marlene Ind	5	5	9	9	9	
8⅛	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	6	7⅛	7	7	
32¼	21	MartPr .50e	8	14	27¼	26¼	26¼	— 1
10½	6⅝	Masind .20e	10	104	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ¼
37⅝	23⅝	Masnelln .30	5	4	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	McCulO .21t	25	115	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
19	13⅝	McDonh .70	5	27	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	McIntsh .50	5	33	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	McKeon Cn		20	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	Means FW 1	7	1	12½	12½	12½	
8	5⅝	Medalst .40b	7	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Medco Jwly	7	22	4	4	4	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Medenco .12	7	18	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .34	9	18	17⅝	17½	17½	
17	7⅝	Megolnf .16	6	70	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
16⅝	11⅝	Mem Co .40	5	8	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Metrocare		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1½	¾	Metro Grlg		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	6	34	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
17⅝	13⅛	MichSug 1a	2	60	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
10½	5½	Micklbry .16	8	21	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10		10	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
15⅝	10	MidGls .24b	7	36	14⅛	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	Milgo Elect	8	51	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
51	29¼	MillerWo .40	13	12	50½	49⅝	49½	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Mil Roy .20e	13	28	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Mission IT		1	1	1	1	
30½	17⅝	MoPac 1.20	8	84	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	7	121	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
6⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	8	12	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Modern Md	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Molycrp wt		39	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Moog .40	6	5	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Morton S .32	7	7	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Mov Star .32	10	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Movielab	8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16½	10⅝	MPB Cp .70	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅜	MPO Video		3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	24	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Napco .06e	7	6	6	6	6	
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	2	4½	4½	4½	
6½	4⅝	Nat Alfalfa	15	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
25	12¼	Nat CSS	12	16	21½	21⅝	21½	+ ⅜
7⅝	5⅛	N Distr .16e	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	10	13	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	1	Natlnd wt		29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	NKinney Cp		79	2	2	2	
11⅞	6	Nat Paragn	9	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	71	317	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅞
4⅛	2⅝	Nat Silver	15	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	14	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Nelson LB	8	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	NestLM .10e		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14	Newcor 1	4	10	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
34½	29⅝	NENuclr .40	14	2	31¼	31	31	
1⅛	½	New Idria	12	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Newpark Rs	12	24	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16½	13	N Proc .77e	14	x57	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	12	16	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
9⅛	6⅝	NewbE .16b	4	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ¼
3	1½	Nexus .14t	9	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	6	11	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Nichols SE	32	41	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7	Nolex Cp	99	147	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
13-16	⅜	NoAmMt wt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16	+1-16
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	28	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	52	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Novo Corp		3	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	10	NumacO Gs	19	2	10½	10⅝	10⅝	

O-P-Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	6⅝	Oakwd Hom	13	10	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	3⅝	OEA Inc .16	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	13½	Offshore Co	4	4	15½	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	Ohio Art .24	13	x1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
38¼	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	3	4	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Oh Sealy .40	9	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅝	4⅛	Oila Ind	13	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
22½	14⅝	OnLine Sys	18	12	20⅝	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
48	33	OOklep Cop		z100	40½	40	40½	+ ½
10½	4⅝	OrioleHe .20		5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅛	1	Ormand In	27	35	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	OSullvn .50b	7	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3¼	Outdr Sport	57	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10	6⅝	OvarhDr .40	11	51	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	2⅝	Overs Secur		15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Fst		10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	52	41	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	P&F Indust	143	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PGEdpf 1.50		4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
16½	14⅝	PGE pfl.37		3	14½	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	13	PGRd pfl.25		2	13½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
15	13⅝	PG ptA 1.25		1	13	13	13	— ⅛
26⅞	24½	PG 9.2pf2.32		3	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
24	21⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		25	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	20⅝	PG 7.8pfl.96		1	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	+ ¼
23½	21⅝	PGE 8pf 2		20	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ 1
6⅝	4¼	PHoldg .16		1	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	PNwTel 1.20	9	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
33	22⅝	PallCorp .24	14	75	28⅛	26⅞	27⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Palomr Finl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	PanOcean O	302	1170	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Pandl Bradf	7	9	7	7	7	
4½	3	Pantast .10e	8	6	4	4	4	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .10a	4	9	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Park El .10e		3	3	3	3	— ⅛
28⅝	22	Parsons .80	6	23	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Pat Fashion	6	9	4	4	4⅛	
5	3¼	Palagonia		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	3⅛	PatoCG .45e	7	12	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	7¼	PatrkP .86t	8	180	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Paxall .60a	5	z1000	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7	4	PeerTu .28a	13	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	7	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Pa Eng .48t	7	82	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	PenRIE 1.15	8	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	6	4	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
25½	18½	PepBoys 1	6	9	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ 1
15⅝	11	PepCom .44	4	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅞	PerlniCp .30	5	34	6⅛	6	6	
2⅛	1⅛	Permaner		89	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	7	169	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	
9	6⅛	Petro Lewis		11	8½	8½	8½	
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		18	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅛	7½	PicNPay .16	9	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1⅝	13-16	Pioneer Sys		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	4	66	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	14⅝	PitDeMoin 1	8	20	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ 1
6⅝	5⅝	PitWVa .56a	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
42½	33⅝	Pittway .90	14	55	38⅛	37½	37½	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅝	PlacrDv .80	33	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Plant Ind	38	70	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
25⅞	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	15	206	25⅛	24	24⅝	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7-32	3-32	Plaza Rlt wt		16	3-32	1-16	3-32	
4⅛	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	30	9	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7-16	¼	PNBMR wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
15½	11⅛	Pneumo .80	4	64	14⅝	14	14⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Poloron Pd		11	2	2	2	
7⅞	5⅝	Po ychr .29t	14	3	6½	6½	6½	
14¼	10	Pratt Lmb 1	11	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅝	Pratt Rd .30	8	2	5⅛	5	5	
26¼	21	Prent Hall 1	12	7	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
4⅛	2¼	PrimMt .12t		14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10½	8	PropCT 1.20	8	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	8¼	ProvGas .80		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Pulte Hmes	31	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	15	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	6¼	Purepac Lb	13	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

R-S-T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	28	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		29	1½	1⅜	1½	
4½	2⅞	Raih Pack		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	13⅝	RaymPr .40	31	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8⅛	6⅝	RB Ind	12	46	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ¼
18	14⅛	RealEsl 1.40	12	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5½	RltlncT .71e	23	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¼
16⅛	12½	RltRef 1.94a	8	4	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
2⅝	1⅝	REDM Cp	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		48	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅞	13⅛	RegalBel .50	10	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
1	¾	Rel Grp wt		70	1	15-16	1	
13¼	11¼	Rem Ar .80a	7	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9-16	¼	RepMtln wt		4	¼	¼	¼	
25¼	18⅝	Rep NY .88	4	14	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
18⅛	13⅝	ReschCtl .88	21	51	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14	Resistflx .50	9	23	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Resrtslntl A	6	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
41	35⅝	RET pf4.38		3	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅞	Rex Noreco		154	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Riblet Prod		16	5	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅝	3⅝	Richton .05e	4	52	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
19	10½	Riley Co	7	37	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	38	81	20⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	13	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
28½	17⅝	Robintech	18	36	27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ 1
4⅝	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10½	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Rogers Corp		7	12⅝	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	7	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		1	3½	3½	3½	
3-16	1-16	Rossmor wt		130	1-32	1-32	1-32	—1-32
3	2⅛	RPS Prod	14	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	10	8	2	2	2	— ⅛
4	3	Ruddick Cp	10	5	3½	3½	3½	
2⅛	1	Rusco Ind		10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Rust Cft .40	8	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
25⅝	19⅛	RyanH .40	16	177	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Ryersn Hay		8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	SafranSv A	6	11	8	7⅝	7¾	¼
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	20	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	12	184	18½	18¼	18¼	⅛
10	7⅝	SCarlo 1.25e		6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
101½	88	SDgo pf9.84		z50	100	100	100	+ 1
79½	71	SDgo pf7.80		z50	79	79	79	
9⅞	8⅝	SDie G pf.68		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Sargent Ind	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Saundr L .20	6	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Schenut .60a	5	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
6	3	Schiller Ind	11	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Schrader .30	9	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e		30	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	13	25	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	20¼	Scopeln .25e	4	1	25	25	25	
17	12⅛	Scurry Rain	20	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
9⅞	6⅛	SbdAlMil .40	4	8	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	11	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Seaport Cp	8	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅞	Sears Ind	16	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	7	5	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
7	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		8	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
5-16	3-32	SecMt In wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
8½	4⅛	SelasCp .07e		8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
2	11-16	Seligm Assc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13½	SeligLatz 1b	6	7	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
6⅝	4	Semicn .18t	11	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Servo Corp	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	Servotr .10r		2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
2	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Shawin .50b	13	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
13⅞	4⅞	ShoarH .20e	5	96	11½	11	11¼	+ ½
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		43	4	3⅝	4	
5⅝	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t	4	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	44	43	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
45	32	Shn O pf1.25		15	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅜
15½	10⅝	Sherwd Med	13	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
3¼	1½	Shopwell In		68	3	3	3	
15	12½	Showbot .80	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		35	5	5	5	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Slorreln .20	8	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
4½	3	SikesCp A		2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc		2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Simkins .60	6	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	1½	Simplex Ind		17	3	2⅞	3	
4⅝	2½	Solitron		57	4⅛	3⅝	4	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sorg Paper		10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Soundsn .40	11	19	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅝	SoestCap .60	12	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
26⅝	24⅝	SC 9.2pf 2.30		36	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
26	23½	SC 8.8pf 2.1		10	24½	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
103	92⅝	SCE pf8.70		42	100	98	100	+ 2
17	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.20		49	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	13	SC 4.7pf 1.19		44	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14	11½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		9	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	17	65	60⅝	59⅝	60	
15⅝	9	Sowest Airl	7	64	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+ 1
3⅝	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	8	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	5	Spartek .30	8	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	Spectty Rest	5	6	5	5	5	
6⅛	2⅝	Spectro .12t	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	15	4	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
2	1	Spelzmn Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	3¼	Spencer .04e		27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	3	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
17½	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	StdCont .11r	5	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	13	6	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅝	9	StdMotA .42	9	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	3¼	StdPac Corp	8	78	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
25¼	15½	StdProd 1.10	8	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27⅝	21⅜	StdShrs .40r		10	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
12½	8⅝	Stange .10	23	1	11⅛	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13⅝	10¼	StarSup .68a	5	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	15¼	StarrtHo .30	10	24	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	6	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	12	Stern Ch .52	8	5	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	30	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
5⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	281	21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10	7¼	STP Cp .40e	13	7	9	9	9	
10½	7⅝	StrutW .10e	10	27	9	9	9	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	3⅝	SunCityl .25	8	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Sonair .30e	7	13	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
9½	7	SunshJr .20b	8	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	7	9	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	— ¼
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	4	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	4⅛	Suplndl .12b	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	14	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Supronics		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Susquhana		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	Susquhan pf		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11-16	⅜	SutrMtg wt		9	9-16	½	½	—1-16
7	4⅝	Synaloy .10r	5	2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	449	31	30⅝	30⅝	
19¼	17	Sysco Cp .82	7	50	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
10⅝	5⅛	System Eng		85	9	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅛	12½	Tandy Brnd	15	82	13	12⅞	13	
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅝	Techcl Oper		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	32	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Techtrl .10e	6	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
7	3⅛	TeleCom Cp	7	17	6	5⅞	6	
12⅝	8½	Teleflex .32t	18	7	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Tenna Corp		26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅝	4⅞	Tenneco wt		81	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	TennFS .40e		11	3	3	3	
3	1	Tenney Eng	19	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	Tensor Cp	200	3	2	2	2	
18½	10½	Teradyn Inc	133	11	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
13½	10¼	TerraC .60a	3	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	2½	TesoroPl wt		29	3½	3⅜	3½	
5½	2⅞	Texstar .22t	9	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	10⅝	Textron wt		9	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	TFI Co Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Therof Mkt		8	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Thriftimt A		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Tidwell Ind		5	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11	8¼	Tiffanyl .20	5	9	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
16⅝	11⅛	Tokheim .40	7	11	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
108	99	TolEd pf 10		z60	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅝	ToppsGu .28	8	17	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14	10⅞	Total pf.70		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Town Cntry		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11¼	4⅝	Tracor Inc	8	16	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Treadw .23t		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	10⅞	TriStMtr .80	7	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Trico Ind	8	128	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
4⅛	3	Tubos Mex	6	20	3⅝	3 13-16	3⅞	
6⅝	3	Tuftco .20e	15	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	9⅛	Turbodyne	9	5	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3¼	TwinFair In	10	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

U-V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	7	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp	15	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
3⅝	1⅝	UnimaxG pf		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	36	39	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—
1⅛	7-16	UnBrand wt		2	1	1	1	
14½	13	UnCosF .48b	8	4	13⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	U Dollar St		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	10	1	1½	1½	1½	
1⅝	¾	UnNat Corp		16	1	1	1	
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	U Piece Dy		5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	UnRlIT .61e	9	29	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		29	3-16	⅛	⅛	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	63	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
7	3⅛	US LsgRl E		14	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	US Radium		32	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
23⅝	18⅛	US Redu .60	5	20	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	18	Unitek .20	14	9	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Unity Buy S	7	36	13½	13	13½	
1⅛	⅝	Univ Contnr		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	9	63	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	UnvSav .44	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅝	UV Ind wt		3	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .62t	8	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	ValuLin .01e		22	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	VanDorn .40	9	11	8	8	8	
12⅛	4¼	Varo Inc	6	97	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
10⅝	6½	Veecolns .32	17	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
5	1⅝	Verit Ind	85	20	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
28½	14⅝	VermtA .40b	12	10	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	13	144	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
2⅛	1	Vertipil Inc		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	2½	Vesely Ko	63	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Viatech Inc		8	2½	2¼	2⅝	
2⅛	1	Viking Genl		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	112	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Vintage Ent		9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	Vishay Intrt	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		20	3½	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	5	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
16⅛	11	Vulclnc pf 1		4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜

W-X-Y-Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	3⅝	WebMg .10e	9	49	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .40	7	27	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10	22	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Wainoco Oil	8	37	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
22¼	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	7	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	WallacS .20e	6	28	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	16	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		54	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
32½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	12	15	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Watsco .20	60	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Weiman Co	72	8	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	3	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	WestChP .40	8	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	9⅛	Westats Ptl	10	59	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
6⅛	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9	6⅛	WstFinl .15a	5	65	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
1½	½	WstPac l wt		4	1	1	1	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Whippny .60	13	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .34	22	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Whitehal Cp	5	11	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	16	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt		22	⅞	13-16	⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Wichita Ind	6	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1½	Wilicx Gibb		5	2	2	2	
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	7	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	8	8	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
16⅝	10⅝	Winklmn .60	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3½	1⅝	Wolf HowB		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	6	Worcest Ctl	7	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Work Wr .60	7	5	9	9	9	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Wright Har	12	12	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		49	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	11	19¼	18½	19¼	+ 1
6⅝	3⅝	WyleLab .28	11	119	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	8	17	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	43	21	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	YooHoo .10a	9	31	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
11⅝	4½	Zimmr Hom	23	59	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜

Currency Rates

April 6, 1976

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6870	4.9840	105.96*	57.575*	31.40y	—	6.8950*	106.035*	44.67*
Brussels (c)	38.975	72.4250	15.3850	8.35425	4.5560*	14.5205	—	15.3975	6.4825
Frankfurt	2.5350	4.7075	—	54.32*	2.962x	94.35*	6.500*	100.0*	43.0*
London (z)	1.8575	—	4.7025	8.6590	1,581	4.98	72.35	4.70875	11.1825
Milan	857.0	1591.40	338.23	183.65	—	318.96	21.9730	338.20	142.30
Paris	4.66875	8.67775	184.130*	—	5.4670x	173.820*	11.9775*	184.350*	77.475*
Zurich	2.5340	4.7081	99.99*	54.30*	0.2954*	94.39*	6.51*	—	42.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0325; Escudo: 29.405; Israeli £: 7.52; Peseta: 67.18; Schilling: 18.165; Sw. krona: 4.4067; Yen: 299.0; Belgian financial franc: 40.97; Canada $: 0.9828.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5	3⅛-3⅜	½-1¼	8½- 9½
1 M.	5⅛-5 11/16	3 -3¼	1⅛-1½	10⅜-10⅝
3 M.	5⅝-5½	3¼-3½	1⅛-1½	10⅜-10⅝
6 M.	6⅛-6¼	3⅝-3⅞	2 -2¼	10¾-11
1 Y.	6 11/16-6 15/16	4⅛-4 11/16	3⅛-3⅝	11⅛-11⅝

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Switzerland S.Fr.	158.00	82.00
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U.S.S.R. (air) $	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) $	97.50	54.00
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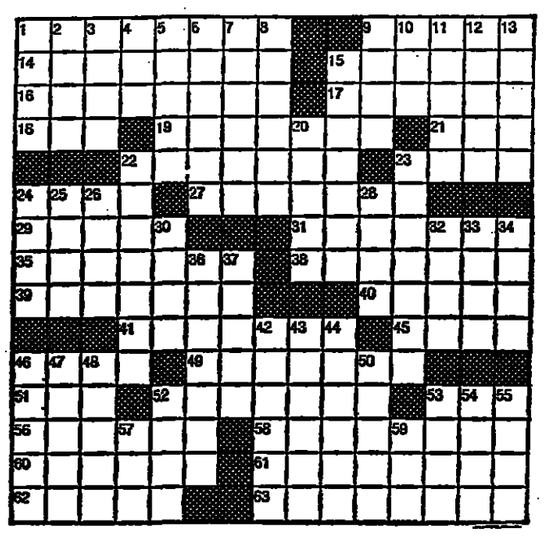
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Ontario's neighbor
9 Ankle warmers
14 Part of the Niagara Falls
15 Kind of energy
16 Rest of the Niagara Falls
17 21-gun ritual
18 Summer, in Quebec
19 Home on a Washington row
21 Francisco or Gabriel
22 As a rule
23 Shipped
24 Indian hemp
27 Hebrew scriptural guide
29 City in S. D.
31 Road-surface material
35 One transferring property: Var.
38 Symbol of tight packing
39 Porch
40 Author Clifford
41 Western mountains
45 Son of Seth
46 Fugue composer
49 Make new changes
51 Mode or king
52 Delicate lace
53 "—— Maria"
56 Paris's stock exchange
58 Famed ocean gem
60 Follows
61 Abroad
62 Ogles
63 Colonize again

DOWN

1 Symbol of office
2 Amo, amas, ——
3 Goose of Hawaii
4 Gershwin
5 Features of Bay of Fundy
6 Genus of mints
7 "——, black sheep . . ."
8 "The short and simple —— of the poor"
9 Nautical rope
10 Party worker: Abbr.
11 Entertain
12 One of great influence
13 Aroma
15 Ancient empire
20 Boors
22 Let loose
23 React to the cold
24 Serb or Slovene
25 African river
26 Roulette bet
28 Black: Prefix
30 Years: Lat.
32 Appearance
33 Within: Prefix
34 Noted loch
36 Swimmer Gertrude and family
37 Street show
42 Animosity
43 Dining area
44 Wraps
46 Scene of confusion
47 Unique
48 Something to rally to
50 Harden
52 Enzyme suffixes
53 Stand behind
54 Druggist's glass
55 Relieve
57 Capek opus
59 Denver time



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Cloudy	MILAN	17	62	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	63	Clear	MONTREAL	6	43	Cloudy
ATHENS	24	75	Clear	MOSCOW	6	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Clear	MUNICH	18	64	Clear
BELGRADE	—	—	Unavailable	NEW YORK	14	57	Clear
BERLIN	11	52	Rain	NICE	14	57	Rain
BRUSSELS	11	52	Overcast	OSLO	6	43	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	Clear	PARIS	15	59	Clear
BUDAPEST	21	70	Clear	PRAGUE	19	66	Clear
CASABLANCA	—	—	Unavailable	ROME	20	68	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Showers	SOFIA	22	72	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Clear	STOCKHOLM	3	41	Showers
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy	TEHRAN	13	55	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Clear
FLORENCE	19	66	Cloudy	TUNIS	19	66	Clear
FRANKFURT	16	61	Clear	VIENNA	22	72	Clear
GENEVA	17	63	Cloudy	WARSAW	17	61	Clear
HELSINKI	0	32	Snow	WASHINGTON	18	64	Clear
ISTANBUL	15	59	Clear	ZURICH	18	64	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy				
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	57	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 6, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.41
(d) (AEDF) Trustcor Int'l Fd	$8.67
Austral Select Fd	$0.24 b
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF800.25
— (d) Conbar	SF155
— (d) Grobar	SF570
— (d) Stockbar	SF885
(w) Browninvest	$13.99
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.70
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$5.02
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$7.41
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$14.46
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.91
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,146
(d) Caribbean Open-End	$127.10
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.19
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$830.85
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.70
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.60
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.32
CREDIT SUISSE	
— (d) Canasec	SF574
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF72
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF52
— (d) Energievalor	SF81.50
— (d) Ussec	SF967
— (d) Europavalor	SF130.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.36
(w) D.G.C.	$40.40
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.31
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.73
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$12.33
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,100
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.20
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM78.00
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.16
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Fr.	$51.45
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$18.07
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$27.75
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$11.91
(d) Fiducem	SF992
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$124.20
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.61
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$29.98
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$35.15
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$55.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$26.35
(w) Fonselect Issue Pr	SF1,981
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF17.31
(d) Fonditalia	$9.82
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.78
(d) Fund of N.V. (ex-div.)	$0.77
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$2.19
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.71
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$25.45
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.46
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$5.16
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.	$6.664
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet	$26.57
(d) Icefund	$9.85
(d) Interlife	SF285.53
(d) Interfund S.A.	$5.64
(w) Internuarec Fund	$108.20
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$20.92
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.40
(r) Invest Atlantique	$40.76
(d) Holamerica S.A. Fund	$8.24
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.30
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$48.20
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$15.15
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Ent. Trust	$32.14
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$45.04
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$17.06
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,649
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.26
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$19.58
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold	$29.35
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L-INT Multi-way Fd.	SF457.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF359.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.44
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.67
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.77
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$3.23
(w) N.A.M.P.	$69.34
(w) Nippon Fund	$40.81
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.46
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.71
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.89
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund	$22.36
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,684
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF4,090
(d) Rentinvest	LF965
(d) Safe Fund	$4.67
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.50
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF59.90
Share Realty N.V.	$15.23
Share International N.V.	$4.62
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.94
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSP Fund	SF24.26
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.57
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	SF7.49
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM95.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfoa Sw. R. Est.	SF1,560.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF940
(d) Sorga Fund	SF214.18
(w) Star Fund	$4.27
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF454.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF67.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF372
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF212.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select	SF80.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF95.50
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$56.45
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$36.25
(w) Transpacific Fund	$10.73
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF36.35
— (d) Bond Invest	SF76.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF80.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF119
— (d) Fonca Swiss Sh.	SF89
— (d) Globinvest	SF67.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF75
— (d) Roonstac-Invest	SF345.50
— (d) Safit South. Afr Sh.	SF154
— (d) Sima Swiss Br. Est.	SF176.50
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.43
— (d) Europafonds	DM25.65
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.25
— (d) Univesta	DM41.65
— (d) Unispecial I	DM83.45
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd.	$3.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$12.50
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.14
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,264.78
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1.[illegible]
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$429.52
(r) Worldwide Securities	$45.20
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,890.44

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend.; — New. N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.



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NOARP

FLORGE

BERKAM

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Yesterday's Jumbles: MUSTY BERET SYLVAN RAMROD

Answer: *What a confirmed gossip had*— A SENSE OF RUMOR

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

ADLAI STEVENSON OF ILLINOIS
The Life of Adlai Stevenson

By John Bartlow Martin. Doubleday. Illustrated. 824 pp.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

TOWARD the close of the 1952 presidential campaign and of John Bartlow Martin's definitive biography of Adlai E. Stevenson, the author quotes a speech by Dwight Eisenhower's running mate, Richard Nixon: "Stevenson himself hasn't even backbone training, for he is a graduate of Dean Acheson's spineless school of diplomacy which cost the free world 600 million former allies in the past seven years of Trumanism." Mr. Nixon has suffered a change or two in the estimation of his political party and country. Mr. Stevenson, as another presidential campaign arrives 24 years later, remains the beau ideal of Democratic liberalism more than any candidate since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

All the skills that Mr. Martin brought to the art of investigative reporting in the responsible years of magazine journalism following World War II are put to use in his big Stevenson biography. He is, first of all, ruthless but not careless with small details; next, he takes details and builds them into a structure of facts; finally, the interpretation of his subject, derived from many sources, becomes the property of the reader rather than of the author. This transference is quite unlike much of the new journalism and semi-biography, which often depends on fixed notions, psycho-analytical justification and stylish clairvoyance. Leon Edel, Henry James's Boswell, set finer guidelines: "The biographer may be as imaginative as he pleases—the more imaginative the better—in the way he brings together his materials, but he must not imagine the materials."

"Adlai Stevenson of Illinois" is not an imaginative but a factual biography. It will do for a very long time. For the facts in it are so fresh—especially about Stevenson's early years and his later romances—that even the most avid followers of the Stevenson career will learn a great deal about the man who campaigned with a hole in his shoe and left a hole in their hearts when he was twice defeated for the presidency. He may be regarded superficially as the Egg of Head, this poor Yorick—"a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy"—but his resiliency and accomplishments are startling when set down without sentiment.

Many presidential candidates overcame poverty: Stevenson overcame privilege. In this respect he was, like Franklin D. Roosevelt, a "traitor to his class." His great-grandfather was a close friend of Lincoln; his grandfather was vice-president. And his mother sent him off to college —and followed him there, sounding like Mommy in Bruce Jay Friedman's novel "A Mother's Kisses." He married inherited wealth, and when the marriage dissolved, his wife, friends quoted here report, contended that she had given him the connections without which he could not have made it in the politics. "I have a th hereditary politics," often remarked. But sident Harry Truman Gov. Stevenson to stu Truman cited the eminent forebears.

The author, who had eration of the Steven but also brought his k ledge as an adviser a writer into the depi book, is unafraid to facts that appear unfav Princeton, perhaps he venson picked up a sni Semitism; later, when ical chips were down, his closest supporters a were Jews. He also ha come the snobbery of t Gold Coast crowd. out of Harvard Law S turned around and sp self at Northwestern; 1952 campaign, his n his Harvard record.

The biography over accusations that Steve a dilettante on the jo his full record as a lawyer in Washington, to be relied on as the a a number of agencies be pragmatic and ac ing. That "assistant" to him in his wartime Nations activities, but thority, he exercised hesitation. For a fo nomic mission, he visit Sicily and Italy and policy-making reports to postwar aid. With friend George Ball he ed to an important, p ten, survey that put tive the extravagant cl Air Force about the its bombing on Germ

Major sections of the cover his tenure as go his nomination and president against Gene hower in 1952. John Ba tin knows Illinois politi and down and, for the the intricate Democrati is taken apart, explain posed. Surprisingly, venson made the ma for him. Mr. Ball says Stevenson was "new liberal" to begin with began fighting Midwest ism and the Chicag

This inside view of campaign reveals that wavered at the start, strategic errors by P President Truman's properly, and built up cadre of volunteers. O the author writes in person: "John Bartlow journalist . . . stayed fa the staff of Stevens writers. The list of volunteers included tha brightest" from acade and journalistic ran more distinguished a group than those asse by Presidents John F. and Lyndon Johnson. tin says that Stevenson have won in 1952; I was too much the nat who promised surcease unpopular war in Kore any other thinking cit

"Adlai Stevenson d ends with the first p campaign. Mr. Mar cluding volume of thi biography will be cal Stevenson and the will encompass the diff his ambassadorship at Nations and his secon the White House. I c to see if Stevenson ma

Herbert Mitgang is of the New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	R	I	S	E		F	L	O	P		H	O	P	E
P	E	N	A	L		R	E	A	L		O	R	A	D
E	A	G	L	E		E	A	S	Y	G	O	I	N	G
D	R	E	A	M	I	E	R		A	L	O	N	E	
			D	E	L	A	N	D		P	I	N	E	D
R	E	D		N	O	N		O	I	L	E	G		
A	B	O	U	T		D	E	S	I	R	A	B	L	E
G	A	I	N		M	E	L	A	S		N	E	A	T
I	N	T	H	E	M	A	I	N		A	S	T	O	R
			U	S	E	S		D	E	I	L		S	E
S	P	A	R	S		Y	O	D	E	L	S			
T	E	R	R	E			D	O	E	S	T	I	M	E
A	D	M	I	S	S	I	O	N		T	A	R	O	T
F	R	O	E		I	S	N	T		A	G	I	L	E
F	O	R	D		T	O	T	S		R	E	S	T	S

BRIDGE — *By Alan T.*

North opened with one heart on the hand shown and, after a one-spade response, jumped to three spades, hoping that his distributional strength would compensate for his relative shortage of high cards. South had visions of a grand slam and jumped majestically to five no-trump, commanding North to bid a grand slam if he held two of the top three spade honors. Lacking this holding, North signed off in six spades, and this was by no means a lay-down.

At first sight it appears that the slam depends on locating the spade jack, but South was able to avoid the guess by the unusual process of avoiding trump leads indefinitely. He got some help when West led a club, and the king was taken with the ace.

Two diamond winners were cashed, and the club jack and a heart were discarded from the dummy. The club ten was led, and when West refused to cover, a heart was discarded from dummy. The club nine was led, covered with the queen and ruffed.

The heart ace was cashed, and a heart ruff, a diamond ruff and another heart ruff left this position:

NORTH
♠ K7
♡ QJ
◇ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ 3
♡ K
◇ —
♣ 84

EAST
♠ AJ4
♡ —
◇ Q
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ Q 10 6
♡ —
◇ 8
♣ —

When the diamond led, West gave the d little help by ruffing overruffed with the seve lead of the spade kn matters.

West would have do to discard his heart South would have had the distribution at the after ruffing in dummy ing the spade king to This he would no do done, since West's club suggested a five-card

Ironically, West wo defeated the contract b one trick if he had le gleton trump, destroyi chance of making tw tricks. After two ro trumps, South would no chance.

In replay, North chos fortunate moment to d hearts, ending the sim had to lose two trump eventually misguessed it, going down one trick.

NORTH (D)
♠ K752
♡ AQJ97
◇ —
♣ J6

WEST	EAST
♠ 3	♠ AJ
♡ K 10 8 5	♡ 6
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East and West vu nerable. The biding:

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West led the club thr

aseball Preview: National League Division Winners Add Strength

By Joseph Durso

YORK, April 6 (NYT). following is a look at ational League baseball n advance of the open- the baseball season ay.

tern Division

tsburgh Pirates

East's "answer" to the ati Reds, they have e division titles in six Pitching staff has not 20-game winner since Law in 1960, but it was. d now gains Doc Med- m the Yankees. And t like furies: 138 home ost in the league.

et Medich, they traded Randolph, Ken Brett ck Ellis to New York; ought Tommy Helms ouston as infield reserve. erage one error a game. vexes the pitchers, but ins in bunches, as they t. 16 while thrashing . 22-0.

ing was the main rea- t we won," says Danny h, starting his 15th as manager. "The staff cond in the major just behind the Dodg- th a 3.01 earned-run and seven of our 10 were below 3.00. We fewer home runs than n in baseball [78] and second in the league allowed, runs, earned d complete games."

delphia Phillies

d Pirates by 6 1/2 best finish in dozen hen added Jim Kaat Reed to pitching staff t to close gap. They th more muscle than ird in league last year home runs and batting second to Reds in runs But also set club y leaving 1,264 men on

old head-knockers are back, including Dave Cash, who led league with 213 hits; Mike Schmidt, who led with 38 home runs, and Greg Luzinski, who led with 120 runs batted in and 323 total bases. Whatever became of Dick Allen? He got into 119 games after late signing, batted .233, hit 12 home runs and knocked in 62 runs.

Strength in middle with Cash at second base and Larry Bowa at shortstop, both batting .305 last summer though Bowa somehow made 25 errors, twice as many as previous year. Chief need: strong pitching from Steve Carlton (15 and 14 last season) and Jim Lonborg (8 and 6).

St. Louis Cardinals

Bob Gibson is gone and Lou Brock turns 37 this June, so Bing Devine continues to trade freely in hope of finding right combination for a team that led the league with .273 batting average.

Chief acquisitions were Dick Sharon and Mike Anderson for outfield, Don Kessinger for shortstop and Pete Falcone for pitching staff. They should help, though the cost included Willie Davis, Ron Reed, Mike Garman, Larry Lintz and Ken Reitz. Also hired Preston Gomez as coach and communicator with Latin prospects like Hector Cruz, solid hitter in minors who will try to replace Reitz at third base.

Chicago Cubs

Bill Madlock won the league batting title at .354, but Cubs won little else and ended in tie with Montreal for last place. They have made one trade since then—Kessinger to the Cardinals for Mike Garman and a reserve infielder—but still need a shortstop and left-handed starting pitcher.

Manager Jim Marshall, still building young club, offered to trade Rick Monday for pitching but found that everybody wanted his right-handers in return: Bill Bonham, Rick Reuschel, Ray Burris and Steve Stone.

Montreal Expos

After seven seasons as Montreal's only manager, Gene Mauch is gone and his place is taken by Karl Kuehl, 38 years old and the youngest in the big leagues. Kuehl has worked as player and manager only in the minors, where he handled 30 of the 40 men now contending for jobs with the Expos.

Team finished at the bottom in hitting, though it produced some bright rookies like Gary Carter and Larry Parrish, who will play third base alongside Tim Foli, Pete Mackanin and Mike Jorgensen. Gone is Bob Bailey, newly arrived is Clay Kirby for pitching staff that starts and almost ends with Steve Rogers, who has won 36 games in 2 1/2 seasons.

New York Mets

They made a half dozen trades a year ago, dropped Yogi Berra as manager in midsummer, then finished in tie with St. Louis for third place. Last winter, their chief needs were speed, a third baseman and a left-handed relief pitcher. Instead, in one trade of consequence, they got 35-year-old Mickey Lolich from Detroit as fourth starting pitcher, surrendered Rusty Staub (and his 105 runs batted in) and still needed help at third base and in the bullpen.

Joe Frazier, successful in the minor leagues, takes over as manager and immediately faces a new problem: Mike Vail, rookie flash and Staub's replacement in right field, dislocated bone in foot while playing basketball.

Western Division

Cincinnati Reds

What can you say about a baseball team that has won four division titles, three league pennants and one World Series in six years this decade: whose players have been voted "most valuable" four times in those six seasons; whose leadoff batter, Pete Rose, got 210 hits and scored 112 runs at the age of 34, and drives to work in either a Rolls Royce, Cadillac or jeep?

One thing you can say is that the team gets rich. The nucleus of the Mean Red Machine—Johnny Bench, Don Gullett, Tony Perez, Dave Concepcion and Rose—pocketed $56,071 apiece in prize money during that ride, along with manager Sparky Anderson, who says: "We'll have a flair, an arrogance, about us when we go on the field."

They roared through the summer of 1975, all right: first in team fielding in the league, second in hitting, third in pitching and the best in the business overall with 108 victories plus seven more in the playoff and Series.

Traded from a pitching staff that went 45 straight games without a "complete game" are Clay Kirby and Clay Carroll. But back in action are Rawly Eastwick and Will McEnaney, who helped fortify the bullpen with 128 appearances and 37 "saves," plus Pedro Borbon. The outfield of George Forster, Cesar Geronimo and Ken Griffey came of age. And if more punch was needed behind Rose, Joe Morgan (.327 and 67 stolen bases), Bench (110 runs batted in) and Perez (109 runs batted in), they've added Mike Lum and Bob Bailey as extras for a glittering cast.

Los Angeles Dodgers

"You've got to give the Reds credit," says Walter Alston, who signed his 23d one-year contract as manager of the Dodgers. "But we hope to return to our 1974 form and, to accomplish this, we need a healthy club and added run protection."

The Dodgers last summer suffered 50 injuries that put seven players on the disabled list, including Mike Marshall three times. The pitchers still delivered the lowest earned-run average in the league (2.92), but the hitters supplied the fourth worst batting average (.248). The team scored 150 fewer runs than in 1974 and won 14 fewer games.

In one major trade, the Dodgers acquired Dusty Baker for center field and Ed Goodson for the infield, but sent four players to Atlanta in return: Jim Wynn, Tom Paciorek, Lee Lacy and Jerry Royster. Also acquired: Boots Garland, a "running coach" from the Dallas Cowboys.

But can Marshall come back from injuries that cost him half a season, or Tommy John from injuries that cost him a full season? How much will Andy Messersmith be missed? Can any team make up 20 games on those Cincinnati Reds?

San Francisco Giants

They somehow ended the season with 80 victories and 81 defeats, but were besieged with financial red ink: owing $500,000 to the league and $1 million to the Bank of America. Time and the 1976 schedule stood still while Toronto courted the team with cash, but then George Moscone took office as mayor of San Francisco and rallied the troops for another summer in windswept Candlestick Park.

Besides gaining a mayor, though, the only thing the Giants gained was a third baseman, Ken Reitz of the St. Louis Cardinals. The cost was Pete Falcone, a promising pitcher who won 12 games for a staff that ranked eighth in the league. Best arm belonged to John Montefusco, who won 15 times and was elected Rookie of the Year. Best bats belonged to Von Joshua (.318), a refugee from the Dodgers, and Willie Montanez (.302), a refugee from the Phillies. Best production: by Bobby Murcer (.298 with 11 home runs and 91 runs batted in), the refugee from the Yankees.

San Diego Padres

Spent first six seasons in last place in the West, then rose to fourth last summer under manager John McNamara. Chief reason for surge: though hitters ranked 12th and last in league with .244 average and only 78 home runs, pitchers provided fifth best record and respectability.

Some old-timers like Willie McCovey (23 home runs), Bobby Tolan and Tito Fuentes helped, as did Dave Winfield with 15 homers and 76 runs batted in. But best of bunch was Randy Jones, 26-year-old left-hander who lost 22 games in 1974 before winning 20 in 1975.

In trades, they added Willie Davis from St. Louis, making it five teams in two years for the 35-year-old sprinter. Also got Rudy Meoli from California and Doug Rader from Houston. Giving muscle to left side of infield.

Atlanta Braves

You'll need a scorecard to tell who's on a team with a new owner (Ted Turner), new manager (Dave Bristol) and nine new players. The Braves will need plenty of reorganizing to reverse the slide that plunged them into fifth place with 21 fewer victories than the year before.

The only starting pitchers back in the rotation are Phil Niekro and Carl Morton. The top relief pitcher, Tom House, now belongs to Boston. But after a series of trades with Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Boston and Bill Veeck, they have added Roger Moret and Dick Ruthven to the staff; Lee Lacy, Jerry Royster and Darrel Chaney to the infield, and Jim Wynn, Ken Henderson and Tom Paciorek to the outfield. Gone are Ralph Garr, Dusty Baker and Ed Goodsen.

Houston Astros

With Bill Virdon as manager and Tal Smith as general manager, the Astros will have Yankee brains trying to unscramble things. They won 64 games, lost 97 and played .398 ball, worst in the National League.

Larry Dierker (14-16) and James Rodney Richard (12-10) led a staff that pitched only six shutouts in 162 games. Bob Watson led the hitters with a .324 average, but nobody else came close—not even Cesar Cedeno, Greg Gross and Roger Metzger. In a sort of housecleaning, they traded Milt May, Tommy Helms, Doug Rader and Dave Roberts. In return, they acquired six pitchers and two other players, none of star quality.

Tomorrow: The American League teams.



United Press International.

Expos' Pepe Frias tags out Royals' Al Cowens at second in steal attempt Monday.

Killanin Optimistic for First Time

OC 'Convinced' Games on Target

By John Vinocur

S, April 6 (AP).—Lord , president of the Inter- Olympic Committee, said hat he is convinced for time that the 1976 Sum- mes will open on schedule and without problems in Montreal July 17.

"I am now absolutely convinced that all sports will take place in the areas where they are planned according to schedule," Lord Killanin told a news conference.

His statement followed meetings here today with Victor Goldbloom, the Quebec provincial minister who is in charge of the construction sites in Montreal where strikes and other problems have threatened postponement of the Games.

"There was a moment," Lord Killanin said, "when I had considerable worries about the Games. That was in October. Then I saw Dr. Goldbloom in Innsbruck at the Winter Games and there was still some concern about the track and swimming events. Now we are confident that all is well in hand . . . I'm fully optimistic."

Goldbloom, who was heading a group of Quebec and Games officials from Montreal on a visit to Europe, had earlier expressed "reasonable confidence" that all aspects of the Games would start on time. When a reporter asked Goldbloom why there seemed to be a degree of difference between his statement and Lord Killanin's, Goldbloom replied:

"It's out of modesty that I didn't want to sound like boasting. One is never totally assured that something won't happen. But it seems outlandish to think that something could happen. The fact is that we have the same degree of confidence that the IOC does."

Goldbloom said that the 72,000-seat main stadium, where the opening and closing ceremonies and the track and field contests will take place, will have all its stands ready by the time of the opening and that work on putting down turf in the stadium began yesterday.

Discussing the swimming pool, Goldbloom said that the practice, diving and main competition pools had been tested for water-tightness successfully and that work was under way to install the tiling.

"Progress in the construction area is smooth," he said, "and there have been no significant problems." But he confirmed that the construction budget was $900 million in deficit.

Patriots Get QB, Picks

L's 49ers Obtain Plunkett

FRANCISCO, April 6 —Jim Plunkett, who miss- t of last season because ies, became a San Fran- er yesterday in a trade e New England Patriots.

change for the star quar- the 49ers gave New Tom Owen, a 23-year- terback; their two No. 1 ioices this year and their d second-round choices year's draft.

ett, 28, is from nearby se and was a Heisman winner at Stanford in he 49ers' first quarter- 1946, was a Stanford , Frankie Albert. An- Stanford product, John was the team's quarter- more than a decade.

glad to be back," said , who signed a three- ntract. For the 49ers, eason-ticket sales fell off last year, it should mean d attendance. The team make a serious bid for stern Division title the years.

ould be unrealistic in as- our situation to think we y a player or two away hat we are striving to " said Monte Clark, the r coach, who is taking club that has had two ive losing seasons.

Plunkett added, "There welcome pressure," when ow he would feel in per- before San Francisco fans who remembered him from his days at Stanford.

Last week the 49ers traded Steve Spurrier, a seasoned quarterback, to Tampa Bay. They still have Norm Snead, 36, who is expected to back up Plunkett.

Plunkett had indicated to the Patriots that he would play out his option this year. He asked to be traded to the 49ers partly because he wanted to be near his mother, a widow who is blind, in San Jose.

Steve Grogan, a rookie from Kansas State, handled the quarterbacking for the Patriots in Plunkett's absence and showed enough promise, with 50.7 per cent passing accuracy, to make the team consider dealing Plunkett.

Browns Sign Warfield

CLEVELAND, April 6 (UPI).—Paul Warfield, 34, one of the finest pass receivers in NFL history, today signed a contract with the Cleveland Browns to return to the team where he started his professional career.

"My fondest memories are with this organization," Warfield said. "The fans have been great here. I wanted this very badly."

Browns owner Art Modell said the team had been negotiating with Warfield and running back Larry Csonka since their release from the Memphis Sons of the defunct World Football League. But he added that negotiations with Csonka are now in limbo.

Baseball's Pitchers Shape Up in Short Time

NEW YORK, April 6 (UPI).—Many pitchers seem to have been little bothered by the shortened spring training period—witness Frank Tanana of the California Angels, Lynn McGlothen of the St. Louis Cardinals, Woodie Fryman of the Montreal Expos and Wilbur Wood of the Chicago White Sox. They turned in performances yesterday that suggest they are in as good shape as if the camps had opened on time.

Tanana, the major league's strike-out king last year, yielded just five hits in seven innings as the Angels defeated the Chicago Cubs 9-4. Tanana, who has not yielded an earned run in 22 exhibition innings, will start the Angels' opener Friday night against the Oakland A's.

McGlothen, the Cardinals staff leader despite a so-so 15-13 performance last year, pitched a six-hitter over the nine-inning distance in a 10-3 victory over the Boston Red Sox. Bake McBride drove in four runs and Lou Brock had four singles to lead the Cardinals.

13 Shutout Innings

Fryman pitched shutout ball for five innings in the Expos' 6-0 triumph over the Kansas City Royals and has yielded just four singles in 13 shutout innings this spring. Dan Warthen pitched the last four innings for the Expos.

Wilbur Wood, 16-30 last season, went eight innings, allowing six hits, as the White Sox beat the Atlanta Braves 6-3. Brian Downing's sacrifice fly broke a 3-3 tie in the sixth and Jack Brohamer followed with a two-run single.

Billy Williams hit a three-run homer in the ninth inning to give the Oakland A's a 7-4 victory over the San Diego Padres. Mike Torrez, acquired in the big deal with the Baltimore Orioles Friday, yielded eight hits in six innings.

Dave Cash's third hit of the game drove in the tying and winning runs in a five-run eighth as the Philadelphia Phillies beat the Pittsburgh Pirates 8-6.

Doubles by Ron Pruitt, Rick Manning and Larvell Blanks helped rally the Cleveland Indians to an 8-5 triumph over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Thurman Munson's single to right in the 11th inning provided the New York Yankees with a 3-2 victory over the New York Mets.

Jerry Manuel singled with the bases loaded and one out in the 11th inning to give Detroit a 3-2 triumph over Cincinnati.

Give by Both Sides Cited

Seaver, Mets Agree on Terms

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., April 6 (UPI).—Tom Seaver agreed to terms with the New York Mets last night, apparently after both he and the team management gave ground.

"I think both sides have compromised somewhat," Seaver said. "I'm happy with the contract and I hope management is or they would not have offered me it. It has been a trying time for me.

"I found it difficult to concentrate in my last two starts, but that shouldn't bother me because I've done my work physically and I have nine years under my belt. I'll be ready for the season."

Seaver had been outspokenly critical of the Mets management, voicing his displeasure with the treatment accorded him in contract negotiations.

On the other hand, Donald Grant, the Mets chairman of the board, disapproved of Seaver's behavior. Seaver has been depicted as the most militant player in baseball's continuing labor dispute. Grant told the three-time Cy Young Award-winner that, in effect, if he didn't like the situation in New York he could be traded elsewhere.

Seaver originally asked for a three-year contract totaling $1 million, but came down to a figure of $825,000 a couple of weeks ago.

Seaver met Grant for the first time for an hour and 40 minutes during last night's game with the New York Yankees here and with general manager Joe McDonald for 20 minutes after the game.

"We've come to an agreement verbally," McDonald said.

While not divulging the terms of the contract, McDonald indicated that the contract will have to be approved by Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, leading to speculation that incentive clauses were included. It is estimated that Seaver will be paid $200,000 for this season and an undisclosed figure each of the next two years, depending on his performance.

ABA Result

Monday's Game

New York 104, San Antonio 102 (Taylor 29, Bassett 17; Bristow 15, Kenon, Owens 13).

NBA Results

Monday's Games

Philadelphia 130, Houston 129 (Mix 33, McGinnis 28; Murphy 25, Tomjanovich 25).

Washington 133, Atlanta 105 (Chenier 31, Robinson 29; Drew 24, Hawkins 22).

Milwaukee 102, Chicago 97 (Smith 28, Winters 19; Boerwinkle 19, Love, Wilson 15).

WHA Scoring

Tardif, Quebec	70	74	144
Hull, Winnipeg	50	70	120
Nilson, Winnipeg	38	76	114
Florek, Phoenix	41	70	111
Cloutier, Quebec	56	54	110
Bordeleau, Quebec	36	69	105
Hedberg, Winnipeg	50	54	104
Houle, Quebec	50	50	100
Lacroix, San Diego	28	72	100
Bernier, Quebec	33	66	99

U.K. Heavyweight Beats German for European Crown

LONDON, April 6 (UPI).—Richard Dunn of Britain stopped West Germany's Bernd August in the third round tonight to win the vacant European heavyweight boxing title.

Italian referee Amleto Belagamba stopped the fight at 1:38 of the third as August was staggering about the ring with his left eye completely closed.

The victory meant that Dunn will go against Muhammad Ali for the world championship at Munich May 24.

U.S. Boxer Dies

SYDNEY, April 6 (AP).—U.S. junior welterweight boxer Chuck Wilburn, 23, died here today without having regained consciousness after his fight Thursday with Australian Hector Thompson. Wilburn went into a coma after being struck by several hard punches in the 10th and final round.

The 6-foot 3-inch Dunn knocked down the 6-foot 7-inch August in each of the rounds. Dunn, 31, now has a record of 33 victories, with 16 knockouts, and nine losses. August, 23, has won 21, lost three and drawn one.

Eight NHL Squads Start Out On Labyrinthine Title Route

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP).—It had remained an unfinished work until right up to Sunday's final results which closed out the 720-game regular season, but the picture now is complete for the preliminary round of the National Hockey League playoffs.

While the division winners—the Montreal Canadiens, the Chicago Black Hawks, the Philadelphia Flyers and the Boston Bruins—sit on the sidelines, courtesy of a first-round bye, eight teams begin best-of-three series tonight to determine who joins the four division champs in the quarter-finals.

The Black Hawks earned a bye with their victory Sunday night over the St. Louis Blues. The victory gave Chicago 82 points in the final Smythe Division standings, one more than the Vancouver Canucks.

According to the league's formula for determining opponents for the preliminary rounds, the division winners get a rest while the eight teams that finished second and third in their divisions advance to the preliminary round. The other six clubs are eliminated from the playoffs.

Turning to the eight teams in the best-of-three preliminary round, Series A matches the team with the most regular-season points—in this case Buffalo with 105—against the team with the fewest, St. Louis with 72.

The team with the second greatest point total, the New York Islanders, draws the team with second-fewest points, Vancouver, in Series B. Similarly, in Series C, the third-highest in the point parade, the Los Angeles Kings, plays Atlanta, third from the bottom. Finally, in Series D, the Toronto Maple Leafs, fourth highest with 83 points, face the Pittsburgh Penguins, fourth fewest with 82.

The four preliminary victors advance to the best-of-seven quarterfinals where they join the division winners in a new pool.

The formula for that draw decrees, for example, that the team with the most points in that eight-team pool, the Montreal Canadiens, meets the club with the fewest regular-season points in Series E. Similarly in Series F, the team with the second highest regular-season point total, the Philadelphia Flyers, meets the team with the second-fewest.

Extend the formula to cover the other four teams and one can match the teams for Series G and H, respectively.

After that, the rest is comparatively simple. The four quarterfinal winners meet in the semifinals and the two survivors then go head-to-head for Lord Stanley's silverware.

NHL Scoring

(End of Regular Season)

	G	A	Pts
Lafleur, Montreal	56	69	125
Clarke, Phila.	30	89	119
Perreault, Buffalo	44	69	113
Barber Phila.	50	62	112
Larouch Pitts.	53	58	111
Ratelle Boston	36	69	105
Mahovlich, Montreal	34	71	105
Pronovost, Pitts.	52	52	104
Sittler, Toronto	41	59	100
Apps, Pitts.	32	67	99

ppearance Counts Heavily for Soccer Teams in Olympics

y Brian Glanville

DON, April 6 (IHT).— Homer was known to the late Avery Brundage, rare occasions, was ac- nown to make a joke. hen Sir Stanley Rous, president of FIFA, once d that the huge majority r players in the world ateurs, Brundage rejoin- no doubt this was true; it ply that they none of them the Olympic Games. for the goose, one might hat about all those fa- llers of the 1960s who lessly at obscure meets t large "starting" fees' ont the skiers and the

Fair enough, but e's point remains valid. mpic soccer tournament, ill be with us again in this year—presuming Games do go on—re- n ill-balanced farrago. referees have already nounced. "Eight," pro- a French magazine, "are ibles from neutral na- The point might have been more tactfully made, particularly as one of the eight, Van der Kraft of the Netherlands, has now been reported to UEFA for disallowing those two goals in Madrid by Borussia Munchengladbach in the European Cup.

'Olympic Appearance'

Ladislao Kubala, the team manager of Spain, was furious when ordered by the authorities to form and field a team "with a more Olympic appearance." To hear him talk one would believe that he had never felt so insulted in his life. Indeed, he announced, without a shade of apparent irony, "I played on the Hungarian Olympic team, and I was the highest paid player of my day."

He added, more pertinently, that the Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Romanians and Poles would be putting out their full first teams. Iron Curtain footballers, you see, are still nominally amateurs.

Still, it was a little much that Kubula could hope to get away with fielding such well-established Spanish internationals as the Barcelona stopper, Migueli, and the tall Real Madrid center-forward, Santillana, as supposed amateurs. Haven't the Spaniards, anyway, got away with enough over Roberto Martinez, the unqualified Argentinian that they blithely used to help them qualify for the quarterfinals of the European Nations Cup?

In Rome, the stormy life and times of Giorgio Chinaglia, who reportedly will be playing with Pele on the New York Cosmos next year, continue to divert the press. The Lazio and Italy center-forward, coaxed back to Rome last summer after his flight to New Jersey—where his wife comes from—was sued the other day by a Roman who alleged he butted him in a well-known nightclub, the Jackie O; on a Sunday night, at that.

'Better Than Me'

Chinaglia didn't make things any better when, asked by reporters whether it was true, smiled, and said, "He did better than me on Sunday. He got three points, I got one!" Meaning, for the uninitiated, that where Lazio gained one point for a home draw, the unfortunate victim had to have three points (stitches) in his wound.

Leaving aside the whys and wherefores of the case—the man had seen Chinaglia and his club captain, the inflammable Wilson, sitting at the dance floor, and said, "Poor Lazio, that's why they're doing badly—there is the question of the club's discipline, or lack of it. What on earth were two star players doing in a nightclub at that hour?"

A feeble reply was given by the manager, Tommaso Maestrelli, who muttered that the other players were drinking wine with Gigi Riva, the Cagliari international, into the small hours. A fine excuse.

Things don't change. In 1955, one of their star Scandinavians was playing so poorly that the then manager, George Raynor of Yorkshire, decided to have him tailed, and discovered he was spending the small hours in nightclubs. He threatened to tell his wife, and the player's form improved as if by magic!

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

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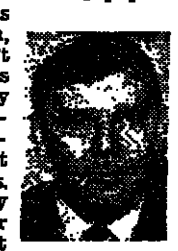
Observer

The Expector-General

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The papers say Sen. Jackson is expected to win the New York primary, but they do not tell us who it is who is doing the expecting. This is a vital omission, as a moment's reflection will illustrate.

Suppose that after the papers say Jackson is expected to win, Jackson doesn't win. Bad news for Jackson. Very bad news. Election night on television and next day in the papers, everybody will say Jackson is a loser because he didn't win where he was expected to win.



Baker

There has been an extraordinary amount of expecting in this campaign, and it would be helpful to know who is doing it. My guess, and it is nothing more, is that each candidate has an expector-general whose identity is a secret except to a handful of political reporters.

If this is correct, the primaries so far have been an elaborate chess game among expectors-general. Going back to the beginning of the rise of Jimmy Carter, we see signs of the expectors-general at work in the obscure caucuses held last January in Iowa.

At that time somebody's expector-general told the press that Rep. Udall was expected to win in these local gatherings of Democratic activists. When Carter then finished ahead of Udall, the press immediately seized upon him as a dynamic new figure, a man who could upset expectations.

* * *

The question, of course, is who told the press Udall was expected to win in Iowa. Was it Udall's expector-general trying to create an early bandwagon psychology to drive opponents from the fight? Or could it have been Carter's expector-general, who saw an easy way to launch his man by mouse-trapping Udall with the "expected-to-win" gambit.

Ever since Iowa, both Republican and Democratic primaries seem to have been heavily manipulated by various expectors-general. Ronald Reagan was hurt in Florida when he lost after he was expected to win, and revived in North Carolina when he won after he was expected to lose.

The Democrats have had an even more bizarre progress. Jackson, who was expected to go nowhere, was proclaimed a heavyweight contender for the title after he took 23 per cent of a light vote in Massachusetts. Had he been expected to win in Massachusetts, a mere 28 per cent would probably have wiped him out.

If there really are expectors-general working for the candidates, Udall certainly has the most inept. He either told the press or let somebody else's expector-general get away with telling the press that Udall was expected to win in Iowa, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Considering that Udall started his campaign with little more public recognition than Milton Shapp has in the Peloponnesus, this revealed abysmal ignorance of the new art of winning by not losing as badly as you boast you will.

* * *

Carter, by contrast, has a masterful expector-general. He has already announced that Carter can expect nothing better than a third-place finish in New York, and Udall's expector-general has accepted this without protest. This means that a third-place finish for Carter will be interpreted as not too bad, while a third-place finish for Udall will be a disaster.

In Wisconsin Carter's expector-general has again declared that Udall is expected to win. If Udall does win, Carter will have satisfactorily lived up to expectations. If Carter wins, he will be perceived as an irresistible confounder of expectations, whom the convention cannot ignore. In short, Carter cannot lose, even if he loses.

If all this political maneuver seems somewhat arcane to the casual reader, it may be because in the primaries winning an election is usually not what it seems to the public. In most primaries, winning is only what the media say it is.

The reporters do not work in a vacuum, however, but in consultation with poll-takers, local politicians, the candidates' strategists and each other. The candidates' strategists use their consulting time to influence media definitions of victory and defeat.

The political reporters, through some mysterious consensual process, establish the definitions of victory and defeat, and the voters, through an even more mysterious process, absorb and adopt them as verities, watching the rise of the "winners" and the fall of the "losers" as a spectator sport until the conventions act.

Then, discovering they have a choice of only two survivors, neither one of whom they care about, the voters shriek curses on the system, and on Election Day half of them stay home. Which is perfectly natural, the expectors-general might say, since only half of the electorate is expected to vote anyhow.

Marcia Freedman, the young woman from New Jersey who moved to Israel, got elected to parliament and is fighting 2,000 years of Jewish tradition.

Liberating the 'Liberated' Women of Israel

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT).—She was a teacher from New Jersey. But today Marcia Freedman is Israel's best-known feminist and one of nine women in the Knesset (parliament). Almost singlehandedly, she has raised the consciousness level of Israeli women who for years believed in their image as liberated women, ready to take arms for their country, an image spread overseas by films like "Exodus." Not only has Mrs. Freedman made women's lib a household word, she has catapulted it into the national political arena.

When she moved to Israel in 1968, the former professor of English literature, now 37, was shocked to learn that the "liberated" Israeli woman was a myth. "The whole society," Mrs. Freedman says today, a dry smile lighting up her freckled face, "is based on the achievement of the male. It's pure machismo."

The problems of Jewish women in Israel, according to Mrs. Freedman, "stem greatly from the religious laws."

In Israel, there is no civil marriage or divorce. All marriages and divorces pass through the hands of the Jewish, Christian or Moslem hierarchies. All citizens are therefore at the mercy of one of these religions and their laws.

"In Israel, a Jewish woman cannot divorce her husband," Mrs. Freedman says. The husband must grant his wife a divorce and if he does so because his wife has a lover, the new divorcee, says Mrs. Freedman, is forbidden to marry her lover. A man, on the other hand, may easily divorce his wife and marry *his* lover. In what is considered another example of anachronistic Jewish law, a woman whose husband dies is technically obliged to marry his brother, if the brother is single and willing. Admittedly the practice has fallen into disuse.

But over and above religious law, Mrs. Freedman points to 2,000 years of tradition as the source of discrimination against Jewish women. According to Jewish tradition, the woman's place is in the home. She is responsible for lighting the candles on Friday night, preparing the food, raising the children. The man is responsible for weighty things like work and prayer. In his morning prayer, he thanks the Lord for not having made him in the image of woman ("In what other religion do you have that?" asks Mrs. Freedman bitterly).

While the woman is relegated to a secondary role, she is also exalted in her role as a mother. As such, she is treated delicately and protected from hardship and the realities of life outside the home. "There is a Queen Esther fixation about wives and mothers in Israel," says Mrs. Freedman.

Marcia Freedman went to Israel from Newark, N.J. unaware that tradition amounted to law in Israeli life. She and



Roswitha Gans

Marcia Freedman

her husband settled in Haifa seven years ago. Both won teaching positions in the prestigious Technion, Haifa's hilltop university, he teaching philosophy, she teaching English literature. They had one child, a daughter. Stunned by the unpublicized condition of women in Israel ("The gap between myth and reality was shocking," she says), Marcia Freedman became a prime mover in forming a women's movement.

Two and a half years ago, friends encouraged her to run for the Knesset. She won, on the Citizen's Rights Movement ticket, and has been serving since. With government responsibilities in Jerusalem, she became a weekly commuter and eventually she and her husband decided to separate. Now they have separate apartments in Haifa and their daughter shuttles back and forth every other week from father to mother. Mrs. Freedman says the agreement is working well. She is happy to be independent. She has a good relationship with her husband and is confident her child is receiving the love she needs.

Meanwhile, Marcia Freedman has become *the* women's rights advocate in the 120-member Knesset and a thorn in the side of Jewish machismo. "Women are excluded from the major centers of power," she complains, those centers being "the military, finance and politics."

Eighteen-year-old girls, for example, can be exempted for many reasons (including religion and conscience) from military service whereas 18-year-old boys cannot. In Israel, where the army is a basic element of society, this exclusion is important. "If you don't go into the army," says Mrs. Freedman, "you can't get pensions, free education and job training. We must demand military obligations."

Mrs. Freedman feels that women must also push for professional responsibilities. Only 30 per cent of Israeli women work outside the home and, she says, "They have the same jobs as women anywhere else—they are secretaries and domestics."

Women in Israel also have problems with abortion similar to those of women elsewhere. Abortion is illegal although, according to estimates, doctors perform about 60,000 of them a year.

The Jewish tradition of relegating women to a secondary position has been institutionalized by the participation of the National Religious party in the ruling coalition. Also, the government is encouraging larger families to increase the Jewish population. The pioneering kibbutz period, when women chipped in with hard labor, is over. And today, virtually half the Israeli population traces its origins to the Middle East and North Africa, where the traditions of female chastity and subservience are strong.

In the Knesset, Mrs. Freedman is kicking up a fuss both to raise the low level of female consciousness and to get some action. She is campaigning for an equal rights act similar to the American Equal Rights Amendment. It has already met with trouble in the Knesset.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced support for it but when the National Religious party threatened to withdraw its support from the governing coalition, Mr. Rabin backed down.

Mrs. Freedman has also been appointed to the Prime Minister's Commission on the Status of Women. However, she says, "It could be reactionary for women." Mr. Rabin, she says, appointed an "anti-feminist" to head the committee. "It might almost be better to have no committee at all."

She is continuing to push for abortion reform, although the prospects seem slim for the moment.

Mrs. Freedman admits that since she went to the Knesset two years ago, the women's movement in Israel has gained widespread attention if not actual battles. "The influence that stirred up the movement was American literature reaching Israel," she explains. Today, 600 Israeli women belong to her Feminist Movement of Israel. And Mrs. Freedman is confident that the movement will work and bring change. "When I first entered parliament," she says, "I was considered a nasty joke. But the attitude has improved." And Mrs. Freedman, with all her charming chutzpah, intends to see it improve more.

She will stand for re-election next year.

PEOPLE: *TV's Barbara Walters Considers a Change*

Barbara Walters, star of NBC's "Today" show for 15 years, has confirmed that she has met with ABC television officials to discuss the possibility of co-anchoring the ABC "Evening News." If she takes the job, she will become the first woman to regularly co-anchor a week-night network news program in the United States. Her three-year contract with NBC expires in September. Of her encounter with ABC, she said: "It was just a preliminary meeting . . . But I'm in the midst of negotiations with NBC. This is my home. This is where I'm happy."



Barbara Walters . . . another ...

* * *

Betty Ford was granted a temporary citizens' band radio license so that she could communicate with friends in Wisconsin while campaigning there with her husband for the primary Tuesday. The Federal Communications Commission said that it usually takes about 70 days to process a license but that, in special cases, the commission grants temporary permits. Her call letters are KUY9532—they will change when she gets a permanent license. Anyone with a CB receiver can listen in on conversations.

* * *

As predicted, **Golda Meir**, 77, former prime minister of Israel, Tuesday signed a contract with the Theater Guild of New York, for a Broadway version of her autobiography. During a simple ceremony in her Tel Aviv office, she was asked to comment on the work. "It's a wonderful book," she said, laughing. She went on to say that she hopes the production will enable more people to understand the dreams and aims that accompanied the founding of Israel. The amount paid for the rights to dramatize the book was not revealed.

* * *

The Soviet Union's first hairdressing salon for dogs has opened in Moscow, according to a report in Leninskoye Znamya. "Here qualified craftsmen can do any hairstyle for your four-legged friend," the director, Pavel Paizer, is quoted as saying.

* * *

Actor **George Hamilton** is divorcing his wife **Alana** after four years of marriage. They have a 20-month-old son, **Ashley**. "Alana (a former model) wants a career," Hamilton said. "And I want a home, family and a full-time wife."

* * *

The men who were convicted of Britain's most sensational robbery have decided that perhaps their crime could pay. Seven of the Great Train Robbers, who made a £2.6-million haul in a raid on a mail train in 1963, are forming a corporation with a full-time press officer "to negotiate and follow up any enterprise arising from the pa... hope for offers to w... "definitive account" ... crime. "We just want to ... truth about what really ... pened," one said. Eleven robbers were caught and ... ed 13 years ago. Seven ... released; three expect to ... later this year; and one, ... Biggs, escaped from jail and is living in Rio de ... Tory MP Nicholas ... declared, on hearing ... that he would try to ... legislation to stop that.

* * *

Carl XVI Gustaf of ... threw a dinner Monday ... Vice-President Nelson Ro... who has just returned ... round-the-world trip, a... government officials at th... ington, D.C., residence ... Swedish ambassador to ... ed States, Count Wilhelm ... meister. William Gildea, Washington Post reporter, was "a relaxed, happy ... with Rockefeller singing praises of fellow guest ... singer—"I think he is ... secretary of state this ... has ever had." The Swed... is on the first leg of a ... will take him to 17 states ... next 24 days.

* * *

Coretta Scott King was ... moved," moved almost ... when "I Have a Dream," ... based on her late husband ... had its world premiere in ... ington at Ford's Theatre ... was on stage at the e... hand locked with Billie ... liams's, the actor who pl... husband, the late Martin ... King Jr., to sing "We Sha... come." This is the first ... endeavor that Mrs. King ... dorsed and part of the ... from its national tour wi... the Atlanta King Center ... cial Change.

—SAMUEL JUS...

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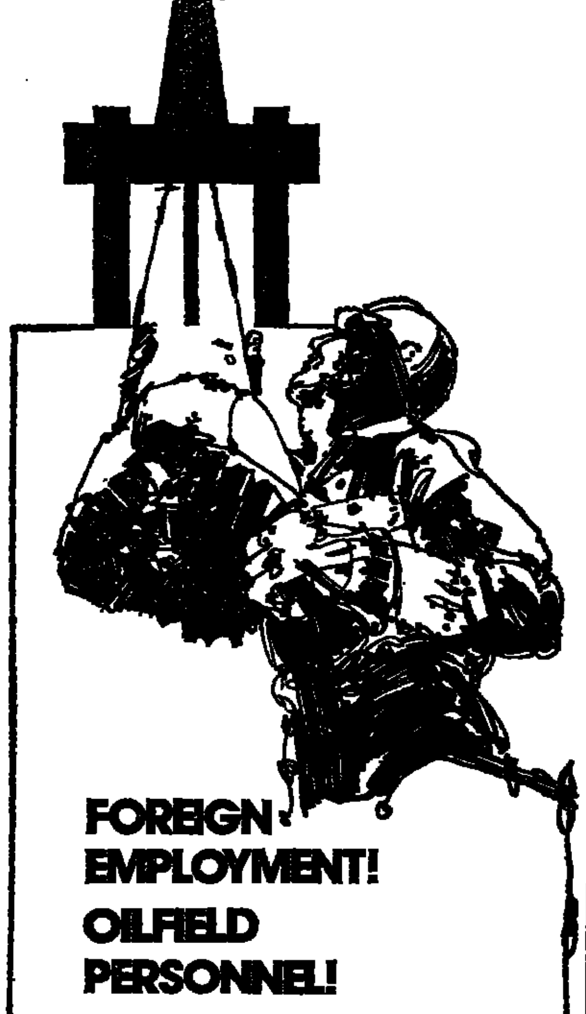
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